

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL PRISONS BOARD, IRELAND,

1902-1903;

WITH AN APPENDIX.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



DUBLIN:

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DUBLIN CASTLE,

28th July, 1903.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Twenty-fifth Report of the General Prisons Board, Ireland, 1902-1903.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY

The Chairman,

General Prisons Board,

Dublin Castle.

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TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT
OF THE
GENERAL PRISONS BOARD, IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM HUMBLE,
EARL OF DUDLEY,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

GENERAL PRISONS BOARD,
DUBLIN CASTLE,

27th July, 1903.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honour, pursuant to statute, to present this, our Twenty-fifth, Annual Report on the condition of the prisons and prisoners within our jurisdiction, and with respect to the registration of criminals; also our Third Annual Report on the State Inebriate Reformatory.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS.

The number of criminal prisoners committed to the local prisons during the year 1902 was 32,395, being an increase of 309 over the number for 1901. Notwithstanding the slight increase in the number of committals, the daily average number of criminal prisoners in custody during 1902 was 56 less than in the previous year, owing to the greater proportion of short sentences. Committals

In addition to the numbers above, 62 prisoners were committed to local prisons during 1902 under civil process, being a decrease of 2 on the previous year.

The number committed to bridewells during the year was 682, being 144 more than during the previous year.

We subjoin a table compiled from the returns of certain previous years, giving a comparative view of the number of

prisoners in local prisons at different periods, exclusive of prisoners committed under civil process.

Years.	Number of Commitals.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.	Proportion of Daily Average to 100,000 of estimated population.
1854,	60,445	5,700	93
1855,	48,446	4,418	73
1860,	30,712	2,623	43
1870,	32,370	2,277	42
1879-80,	44,659	2,612	53
1889-90,	38,792	2,546	53
1890-91,	40,783	2,605	55
1891-92,	37,568	2,497	53
1892-93,	34,583	2,315	50
1893-94,	34,367	2,428	53
1894-95,	31,474	2,317	50
1896,	30,270	2,155	47
1896,	32,956	2,325	51
1897,	34,911	2,332	51
1898,	38,113	2,563	56
1899,	36,122	2,614	57
1900,	32,924	2,398	54
1901,	32,086	2,382	53
1902,	32,395	2,326	52

Length of sentences.

The sentences of about 60 per cent. of the total number of convicted local prisoners committed during the year were for terms not exceeding two weeks. Of these 2,850, *i.e.*, about 10 per cent. of the total number of convicted prisoners, were for sentences of four days or less. As prisoners are usually committed after mid-day, and are released on the morning of the day on which their sentences expire, it is obvious that the time spent in prison under such sentences can have little good result, from the point of view either of punishment or reformation.

Fifty-seven sentences of penal servitude were passed during the year. The details of these sentences are as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
3 years,	31	3	34
4 "	4	-	4
5 "	6	-	6
6 "	3	-	3
7 "	5	-	5
8 "	1	-	1
10 "	3	1	4
Gross total sentenced during year,	53	4	57

This is the smallest number ever sentenced to penal servitude in any one year, and of this number a larger proportion of sentences than usual was for the minimum term, viz., three years.

The following table shows the remarkable decrease in the number of convicts during the period included in the table :—

Decrease in
number of
Convicts

Year.	No. Convicted.	No.* Discharged.	In custody on January 1st.		
	M. and F.	M. and F.	M.	F.	Total.
1855	518	820	3,097	330	3,427
1860	531	524	1,187	444	1,631
1870	245	255	878	352	1,230
1879-80	154	291	819	212	1,031
1882-83	280	161	795	105	898
1887-88	102	162	524	54	578
1889-90	83	104	426	28	454
1890-91	88	116	435	28	463
1891-92	125	117	445	37	480
1892-93	86	113	441	30	471
1893-94	106	103	446	39	485
1894-95	115	157	427	37	464
1895	102	154	427	37	464
1896	81	140	399	30	429
1897	68	144	360	37	397
1898	91	138	311	32	343
1899	89	109	313	19	332
1900	59	117	309	20	329
1901	75	117	277	15	292
1902	57	96	256	14	270

On the 1st January, 1903, the number of male convicts had still further decreased to 235, the females remaining at 14. The crimes for which the convicts committed during the year 1902, and those in custody at the end of the year were sentenced to penal servitude, are shown in Table XVIII., in the Appendix.

As in previous years, about 50 per cent. of the convicted local prisoners were committed for drunkenness.

Committals for
drunkenness.

The committals during 1902 included 194 juveniles, i.e., prisoners under sixteen years of age. Of these, 21 were sent to Reformatories and Industrial Schools, 5 were fined or bound to keep the peace, 14 were discharged under the First Offenders Act, and 95 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from twenty-four hours to three months. Of the remaining 59, 54 were not convicted, and 5 remained untried at end of the year. It will be seen from annexed table that the number

Juveniles.

* Including those re-discharged after forfeiture or revocation of licence.

of juveniles convicted during 1902 shows a decrease on the preceding years :—

Years.	Under 12 Years of age.		12 to 16 Years of age.		Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys & Girls
1892-93,	59	2	206	73	265	75	409
1893-94,	37	4	230	81	267	85	372
1894-95,	25	3	218	56	243	59	302
1895,	20	—	207	30	227	30	257
1896,	15	3	172	17	187	20	207
1897,	35	1	170	15	205	16	221
1898,	19	—	180	23	199	23	222
1899,	18	2	149	20	167	22	189
1900,	32	1	187	12	219	13	232
1901,	20	1	166	13	186	14	200
1902,	9	1	119	6	128	7	135

PARTICULARS of the 10 JUVENILES under 12 years of age referred to in second column of above Table.

MALES.

Prison.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Offences.	Sentence.
Armagh . . .	W. J. W.	11½	Larceny of watch and chain.	Discharged under First Offenders Act.
Cork, M. . .	D. O.	11½	Trespass on railway premises.	7 days imprisonment or 12s. fine.
	M. H.	10	Stealing a night dress, value 2s., property of his father.	14 days imprisonment and 5 years in Reformatory. (Sentence subsequently commuted.)
Dundalk, . .	T. D.	10½	Stealing 8 golf balls and a box of curtain pins, value 3s.	14 days imprisonment and 5 years in Reformatory. (Sentence subsequently commuted.)
Kilkenny, . .	M. H.	10½	Larceny from person by force, of a sum of 2s. 6d.	Convicted and bound over in father's recognisances in K.C. to be of good behaviour for 12 months.
Londonderry.	J. M'G.	11	Larceny,	14 days hard labour or 11s. 6d. fine.
	R. D.	11½	Larceny,	14 days imprisonment from committal.
Sligo, . . .	J. M'D.	8	Larceny of bacon, about 3 lbs. in weight.	Sent to an Industrial School till 1908.
Wexford, . .	R. P.	11	Travelling on the G. S. and W. Railway, without having previously paid his fare.	7 days imprisonment or 10s. fine.

FEMALE.

Sligo, . . .	M. W.	9	Larceny of two pieces of cloth.	Committed to St. Lawrence's Industrial School, Sligo, until 10th October, 1903.
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The number of naval and military prisoners committed to civil prisons in Ireland during 1902 was 527, 57 of whom were naval, and 470 military, prisoners. This number, though still much in excess of the normal number, is a decrease of 250 on the figure for 1901.

Naval and
Military
Prisoners.

During the year 1902, 2,445 prisoners were released on payment of portions of fines under the Fine or Imprisonment (Scotland and Ireland) Act, 1899, being an increase of 151 on the number for the previous year; the total amount of such payments in 1902 being £791 17s. 8d., as against £768 12s. 11d. in 1901.

Release on
payment of
portion of fine.

The health of the prisoners was good. There was little zymotic disease except influenza. There were no cases of typhus fever, and only two of enteric fever: both these cases occurred in Limerick prison at a time when there was an epidemic of enteric fever in that city. Among local prisoners there were (excluding executions) four deaths. One died from delirium tremens, one from cardiac syncope, one from cerebral paralysis, and one committed suicide. Two deaths occurred in the convict prisons. Forty-one were released on medical grounds from local prisons before their sentences had expired. Seven of these were women who were very near their confinement. Of the remaining thirty-four cases the disease had in twenty-seven cases originated before reception into prison. Four convicts were also released on medical grounds.

Health and
Mortality.

Fifty-one prisoners were transferred from local prisons to lunatic asylums. Of these eleven were found to have been insane at the time when the offence was committed, thirty-two were insane on reception, two of doubtful sanity, and six of sound mind. Out of the six cases where insanity developed in prison three cases were due to alcoholism. From the convict prisons six were transferred to Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum; one of these was insane on reception.

Insanity.

The conduct of the prisoners has generally been good, as shown by Table XIV., from which it will be seen that over 98 per cent. of the local prisoners, and over 68 per cent. of the convicts, received no punishment during the year.

Conduct of
Prisoners.

The number of cases in which licences that had been granted to convicts to be at large were revoked in Ireland during 1902 was 22, of which 20 were males and 2 females.

Forfeiture of
Licences.

The usual particulars are given in Table IX. of the results of the secular instruction of those prisoners who during the year were under instruction.

Secular
Instruction.

From this table it will be seen that of 581 prisoners classed on committal as "wholly ignorant," 196 learned during the year to read, write, and calculate, 87 to read and write, and 166 to read.

Visiting
Committees of
Local Prisons.

The Visiting Committees have continued to render valuable public service in the inspection of local prisons, maintenance of discipline amongst prisoners, &c.

The following return shows the number of visits paid to the several local prisons by members of the Visiting Committees during 1902:—

PRISONS.	Number of Meetings at which a quorum was present.	Number of Visits paid by individual Members.	PRISONS.	Number of Meetings at which a quorum was present.	Number of Visits paid by individual Members.
Armagh,	4	7	Limerick, Male,	4	8
Belfast,	6	24	Limerick, Female,	1	4
Castlebar,	1	9	Londonderry,	9	5
Clonmel,	5	10	Mountjoy,	12	13
Cork, Male,	5	6	Mountjoy, Female,	11	10
Cork, Female,	1	8	Sligo,	7	40
Dundalk,	6	15	Tralee,	6	17
Galway,	—	3	Tullamore,	8	11
Kilkenny,	2	4	Waterford,	9	47
Kilmainham,	6	24	Wexford,	12	9

Visitors to
Convict Prisons

The Visitors appointed by Your Excellency to visit convict prisons visited as follows during the year:—

	Date of Visit.	No. of Visitors.
Maryborough Prison,	8 : 1 : 02	1
	12 : 2 : 02	1
	26 : 3 : 02	1
	9 : 4 : 02	3
	9 : 7 : 02	1
	9 : 8 : 02	2
	10 : 9 : 02	1
	24 : 9 : 02	1
	25 : 11 : 02	1
	10 : 12 : 02	1
Mountjoy Prison,	2 : 12 : 02	2

Employment of
Prisoners.

The details of the employment of the prisoners are shown in Table XXVIII. and Part III. in the Appendix

As explained in previous Reports, the chief difficulty in the way of carrying on useful prison industries is the shortness of the sentences of the great majority of the prisoners, the number of sentences of one month and under, last year, being 85 per cent. of the total number of sentences. The system of associating certain classes of local prisoners at labour under the new rules introduced last year, has, however, increased the output of their labour. Great importance continues to be attached to the careful cultivation of all available land at the prisons, as this form of employment conduces to the health both of mind and body of the prisoners, teaches the prisoners a useful occupation, and trains them in order, neatness, and regularity. The land of the farm at Maryborough

Convict Prison, which was naturally of poor quality, is being steadily improved by cultivation, and has produced good crops during the past year. The profit in the manufacturing department for the year ended 31st March, 1903, was £3,562 16s. 4½d., being an increase of about £15 on that of the previous year. In calculating this profit no credit is taken for the value of the work done for the Prisons Service, supplies to the Prisons Department being charged at cost price only.

The revised local prison rules, which were introduced in 1902, and to which reference was made in last year's Report, New Local Prison Rules. have worked well.

Pending the revision of the convict prison Rules, which awaits the passing of the Irish Prisons Bill, certain modifications in the treatment of convicts recently adopted in England have, with the approval of the Government, been extended to Irish convicts, viz. :— Change in Convict Prison Rules.

The period to be passed in separate confinement has been reduced from nine months to six months in the cases of males, and four months in the cases of females. In the cases of convicts recommitted after forfeiture or revocation of licence, the period has been reduced to three months.

The privileges of writing and receiving letters and receiving visits have been increased.

Details of the principal works of reconstruction and repairs carried out in the various prisons during 1902 are given in Table XXIII. All prisons have been kept in good repair and condition. Building Work and repairs.

The scheme for the removal of the male convicts from Mountjoy Prison, and their concentration in Maryborough Prison, was completed during the year. This concentration has enabled a reduction to be made in the convict prison staff. In addition to the new prison block, additional warders' cottages have been built at Maryborough. Concentration of Male Convicts at Maryborough.

The Certified Prisoners' Aid Societies have continued their valuable work among prisoners. Prisoners' Aid Societies.

It is to be regretted that these societies are not more numerous. At present they exist only in Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford.

The conduct of the prison officers has been generally good.

REGISTRATION OF CRIMINALS.

The number of discharged convicts and habitual criminals registered in 1902 was 122, the number registered in 1901 having been 170.

INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES.

Eight cases were committed to the State Inebriate Reformatory at Ennis during 1902, viz., 3 males and 5 females, being a decrease on the previous year, during which 8 males and 17 females had been committed. The number in custody on 31st December, 1902, was 21, viz., males 7, females 14.

The Board beg to refer to Part IV. of the Appendix for further information as to the work carried on at this Reformatory, and for particulars of cases of inebriates who have already passed through the Reformatory.

The Board are glad to be informed that there is a prospect of Certified Inebriate Reformatories for women being shortly established in Ireland. In the General Regulations for Certified Inebriate Reformatories it is provided that in the case of incorrigible inmates the Managers may apply to the Lord Lieutenant to transfer the inmate to the State Reformatory. This will enable discipline to be more easily maintained in Certified Reformatories.

GENERAL.

A special inspection of the accommodation provided in connection with courthouses for prisoners at Assizes and Quarter Sessions in the various assize towns of Ireland was made at the instance of Government by the Prisons Board's Inspectors during the year. Considerable improvements have been made in the accommodation in many of these towns, at the request of the Board, by the local authorities, and in some other cases, where the accommodation is still deficient, it is hoped that the local authorities, who have been communicated with on the subject, will remedy the defects pointed out to them.

Tables XXVI. and XXVII. in the Appendix contain particulars of the expenditure on prisons, &c., during the past and previous years.

In addition to the usual statistical tables, and extracts from Annual Reports of superior officers of Convict Prisons such as have been appended to former Reports, we this year append

Number of
Convicts.

Certified
Inebriate
Reformatories.

Accommodation in Court-
houses for
prisoners at
Assizes and
Quarter
Sessions.

Expenditure.

extracts from the Annual Reports which have been made under the new prison rules by Governors, Chaplains, and Medical Officers of local prisons and of the State Inebriate Reformatory, in which will be found many interesting remarks on the good results of the religious and secular education of prisoners, the use made by prisoners of the prison libraries, the excellent work done by the Prisoners' Aid Societies, and by nuns and other lady visitors, &c.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servants,

(Signed) J. S. GIBBONS.

Chairman.

JOHN MULHALL,

Vice-Chairman.

STEWART WOODHOUSE, M.D.

APPENDIX

TO

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT OF THE GENERAL
PRISONS BOARD.

PART I.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDA, STANDING ORDERS, &c.

11th April, 1902.

To the Governors or other officers in charge of H.M. Prisons.

I am directed to state that when the Governor of a prison is satisfied that an ordinary convicted prisoner, although previously convicted, is not habitually criminal, or of corrupt habits, he may, at his discretion, if the prisoner has not been previously convicted of serious crime, place him in the "first conviction" class. Similarly, convicted prisoners known to be habitual criminals, or of corrupt habits, should be excluded from that class, even though first convictions.

By order,

S. H. DOUGLAS,
Secretary.

18th February, 1903.

The Governors H.M. Prisons.

I am to inform you that, in future, vacancies on the Warder staff of Maryboro' Convict Prison will be filled up by ordinary warders, with a special allowance of £10 a year in addition to their salary, so long as they may be employed at Maryboro' Prison. * * *

By order,

S. H. DOUGLAS,
Secretary.

24th February, 1903.

To the Governors of H.M. Prisons.

Under an Order in Council dated 15th September, 1902, respecting appointments to, and employments in, the Civil Service of the State, it is provided that:—"After the candidate has passed his examination and his certificate of qualification has been issued by the Commissioners, he shall enter on a period of probation of at least one year. During this time his conduct and capacity in the transaction of business shall be subjected to such tests as may be determined by the chief of the department for which he is intended, and he shall not be finally appointed to the public service unless his probation shall furnish to the head of his department satisfactory proof of his fitness to be permanently employed in that department.

"This Clause shall not be interpreted as reducing any period of probation of greater length than one year which may be prescribed for any particular situation by any other Order or regulation."

This provision is to be applied to all persons appointed in future to Warderships, Assistant Matronships, and any other situations in the Prisons Service for which a Civil Service Certificate of qualification is required.

The reports as to confirmation of appointment heretofore required in the sixth month of probation need not be made in the case of future appointments till the twelfth month of probation, up to which period the monthly report is to be sent in.

By order,

S. H. DOUGLAS,
Secretary.

STANDING ORDER No. 1.—LOCAL PRISONS.

28th July, 1902.

Rules 138 and 172 (5).

When the Medical Officer is of opinion:—

- (a.) That the life of a prisoner will be endangered by further imprisonment; or
 - (b.) That the illness of a prisoner is likely to terminate fatally within a brief period, and before the expiration of the sentence; and where at the same time, the prisoner is still capable of being removed, and there is reason to think that he has friends able and willing to take care of him in the event of his release; or
 - (c.) That the mental condition of a prisoner will be affected or endangered by further imprisonment, the fact will be duly certified on the authorised form to the Governor, who will forward it, accompanied by a covering letter, affording all information which may be necessary, addressed *direct* to "The Under Secretary, Dublin Castle."
-

STANDING ORDER No. 2.—LOCAL PRISONS.

28th July, 1902.

The Governor will permit any person to view the Prison who may be introduced by a member of the Visiting Committee.

Communication between visitors and prisoners will be forbidden. The exhibition of particular prisoners will not be allowed. Ladies will not be taken to parts of the prison where they are liable to meet with prisoners of the opposite sex. Children will not be admitted.

STANDING ORDER No. 3.—LOCAL PRISONS.

28th July, 1902.

A prisoner on one of the diets for ill-conducted and idle prisoners does not on that account (or by reason thereof) forfeit the privileges of attending chapel, taking exercise, or of earning marks for work performed, but if on No. 1 diet, no task of labour can be enforced, nor marks be obtained. It is the sentence of close confinement and not the diet which deprives a prisoner of attending chapel and going to exercise, but even under this sentence exercise must be allowed if specially recommended by the Medical Officer for medical reasons.

A prisoner, by reason of being on one of the above diets, or in close confinement, or on one of the diets in close confinement in his own cell, is not on such account to be deprived of his cell furniture or books, other than library books, nor be subjected to any discipline beyond what the sentence specifies, but, if violent or inclined thereto, he should be confined in a special cell, from which all articles of furniture except the urinal should be removed during the day-time.

STANDING ORDER No. 5.—LOCAL PRISONS.

20th August, 1902.

When a prisoner is sentenced to consecutive terms of imprisonment, or when a detainer, imposing a fresh term, is lodged with the Governor while a prisoner is in custody on another commitment, the entire period of his imprisonment will, for the purpose of the progressive stage system, be treated as one.

STANDING ORDER No. 11.

29th January, 1903.

Prisoners on reception will be supplied with clean combs, and may be supplied with clean hair brushes also. Both combs and brushes will be washed monthly afterwards.

Tooth brushes will be issued to prisoners who may apply for them. Each tooth brush will be marked before issue with the register number of the prisoner to whom it is issued, such marking to be made on the handle by means of heated figures. The tooth brushes will be returned to store for condemnation on the discharge of the prisoners.

4th March, 1903.

To the Governors of H.M. Local Prisons.

The following Standing Order is to be substituted for Standing Order No. 4, dated 28th July, 1902, and addendum thereto, dated 8th August, 1902.

By order,

S. H. DOUGLAS,

Secretary.

STANDING ORDER No. 12.—LOCAL PRISONS.

The forms of "hard bodily or hard manual labour," under Rule 39, for prisoners sentenced to hard labour in the first stage, shall consist of oakum-picking (without mechanical appliances), making heavy coal sacks, wood-chopping, pumping water, and stone-breaking, and such other forms of industrial labour as shall from time to time be ordered.

Unless otherwise ordered, oakum-picking shall not be enforced beyond the first fourteen days of a sentence of hard labour. On the expiration of fourteen days a prisoner will be employed at such industrial labour as may be prescribed, or of which he may have a knowledge, in *strict separation*, until he has earned the marks entitling him to promotion to the second stage.

Whenever possible, the labour of prisoners in the fourth, third, and second stages will be in association, preference being given to prisoners in the higher stages, and it will be the duty of the Governor to ensure that, as far as possible, no prisoner who has attained the fourth stage is employed at cellular labour, except for medical reasons, or when under punishment, or for other special reason.

A P P E N D I X

TO

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT OF THE GENERAL
PRISONS BOARD.

PART II.

STATISTICAL AND OTHER TABLES.

Appendix to Twenty-fifth Report of the

TABLE I.—RETURN of COMMITTEES to the several PRISONS
(For commitments to)

PRISONS.	COMMITTED.						
	On Remand and afterwards Discharged.	For trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, and in the result				After conviction at Assizes and Quarter Sessions (not previously in Prison).	After Summary Conviction.
		Tried and Convicted.	Tried and Acquitted.	Remain- ing untried at end of year.	Otherwise disposed of.		
TOTAL. M. & F., { Local Prisoners, Convicts, }	1,793	628	289	96	37	193	27,604
	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

MALES.

Local Prisons.							
Armagh,	54	25	2	4	-	12	748
Belfast,	373	103	27	9	-	6	2,050
Castlebar,	25	3	6	-	1	1	346
Clonmel,	38	15	6	-	-	2	539
Cork, Male,	37	62	6	3	6	-	1,273
Dundalk,	35	17	3	4	-	3	471
Galway,	53	12	5	3	2	6	968
Kilkenny,	50	31	21	2	2	3	658
Kilmainham,	423	60	42	22	20	5	1,608
Limerick, Male,	91	36	13	8	-	1	323
Londonderry,	64	35	13	9	-	1	1,038
Mountjoy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,674
Sligo,	56	30	3	2	-	150	546
Tralee,	48	9	1	-	1	8	545
Tullamore,	42	17	6	3	-	-	360
Waterford,	50	9	5	3	1	1	754
Wexford,	26	16	2	1	1	1	291
Convict Prisons.							
Maryborough,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountjoy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Males,	1,581	524	219	77	36	179	17,214

FEMALES.

Local Prisons							
Armagh,	3	3	1	2	-	-	270
Belfast,	73	26	10	1	-	-	1,781
Castlebar,	2	2	1	-	-	7	94
Cork, Female,	30	15	3	1	-	-	520
Galway,	3	4	2	-	1	-	175
Limerick, Female,	11	1	2	-	-	-	375
Londonderry,	6	3	3	-	-	-	532
Mountjoy,	34	38	37	1	-	1	8,110
Sligo,	3	1	2	-	-	-	109
Tralee,	8	-	-	2	-	-	114
Tullamore,	10	7	2	1	-	-	171
Waterford,	14	3	5	1	-	1	629
Wexford,	-	1	2	-	-	-	117
Convict Prison.							
Mountjoy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Females,	262	104	70	19	1	14	10,392

* i.e. 2 convicts received back from Lunatic Asylums, 2 received direct into convict prisons.
 † Besides this number there were 618 prisoners received on remand, who, on conviction, were
 ‡ This number consists for the most part of prisoners committed for quasi-criminal offences.

General Prisons Board, Ireland.

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from 1st January, 1902, to 31st December, 1902.

Bridewells see Table XX.)

COMMITTED.							PRISONS.
Want of Sureties.	Naval and Military Offenders.	Remaining on Remand at end of year.	Other Classes.	Total Commitments (excluding Debtors and Prisoners under Civil Process).	Debtors and Prisoners under Civil Process.	GROSS TOTAL.	
863	522	108	262††	32,395	62	32,457	Local Prisoners, Convicts. } TOTAL. M. & F.
-	5	-	2	9	-	9	

MALES.

							Local Prisons.
17	28	6	6	509	4	903	Armagh.
165	119	18	32	2,977	12	3,190	Belfast.
11	-	-	1	287	3	290	Castlesbar.
18	24	3	3	534	1	535	Cloam.
65	87	8	31	1,637	5	1,642	Cork, Male.
12	35	3	2	584	2	586	Dundalk.
5	9	4	1	662	-	662	Galway.
15	2	1	5	784	3	787	Kilkenny.
39	8	23	7	2,350	10	2,360	Kilmainham.
56	28	5	1	1,129	2	1,131	Limerick, Male.
90	50	5	3	1,351	6	1,357	Londonderry.
151	72	-	36	4,663	-	4,663	Mountjoy.
17	9	8	-	470	2	472	Rigo.
22	7	4	-	639	1	640	Trillick.
2	22	1	2	519	-	519	Tullamore.
4	4	1	1	541	5	546	Waterford.
10	-	-	-	360	2	362	Wexford.
-	-	-	1	1	-	1	Convict Prisons.
608	527	96	187	21,198	59	21,257	Maryborough.
							Mountjoy.
							Total Males.

FEMALES.

							Local Prisons.
8	-	1	10	303	1	304	Armagh.
21	-	-	36	1,904	-	1,904	Belfast.
7	-	-	1	167	-	167	Castlesbar.
51	-	1	12	1,644	-	1,644	Cloam.
4	-	1	3	198	-	198	Cork, Female.
17	-	3	1	413	1	414	Galway.
6	-	1	-	553	-	553	Limerick Female.
112	-	2	12	5,404	-	5,406	Londonderry.
8	-	-	-	210	-	210	Mountjoy.
6	-	-	-	130	-	130	Rigo.
9	-	2	1	294	-	296	Trillick.
7	-	1	-	553	1	554	Tullamore.
3	-	-	-	123	-	123	Waterford.
-	-	-	1	1	-	1	Wexford.
256	-	12	77	11,206	3	11,209	Convict Prison.
							Mountjoy, Female.
							Total Females.

on forfeiture of licence, and 5 military convicts received from English Convict Prisons, committed to Mountjoy and are included in the figures for that prison.

TABLE II.—Receipts of all Patrons received into Local and County Prisons, and of their Disposal, during the Year ended 31st December, 1902.

[illegible]

NOTE—All workers and employees who were in two phases in connection with the mass cleanup, are required only once in the field.

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[illegible]

General Prisons Board, Ireland.

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TABLE III.—NUMBER OF PRISONERS in each LOCAL and CONVICT PRISON on the First Day of each Month during the Year ended 31st December, 1902 (at Unlock).

PRISONS.	1902.											
	1st Jan.	1st Feb.	1st March.	1st April.	1st May.	1st June.	1st July.	1st Aug.	1st Sept.	1st Oct.	1st Nov.	1st Dec.
TOTAL. (Local Prisons, M. & F. (Convict do.,	2,113 287	2,178 273	2,214 267	2,164 263	2,224 276	2,235 275	2,309 272	2,557 271	2,846 267	2,583 268	2,546 261	2,279 254
MALES.												
LOCAL PRISONS.												
Armagh,	48	64	61	62	69	54	58	62	47	69	77	53
Belfast,	357	320	324	370	346	324	325	340	403	337	360	356
Castlebar,	31	27	30	31	31	23	17	30	22	22	25	22
Coommel,	62	56	56	44	43	68	36	33	48	60	63	47
Cork, Male,	142	150	132	142	133	149	169	151	169	176	182	161
Dundalk,	75	65	67	68	68	78	50	71	71	48	66	66
Galway,	42	39	39	64	61	49	42	41	51	49	54	45
Kilkeny,	52	48	63	51	60	60	60	72	65	65	57	57
Kilmainham,	190	115	97	119	123	132	146	147	165	174	145	133
Limerick, Male,	61	81	97	94	102	79	80	79	100	87	86	72
Londonderry,	118	103	118	92	105	113	97	105	107	95	96	96
Mountjoy,	302	325	328	330	330	320	365	373	370	374	343	324
Sligo,	48	41	36	45	49	62	38	61	60	73	74	69
Trillick,	43	32	44	36	33	49	38	44	65	54	43	44
Tullamore,	50	39	31	46	51	63	48	60	57	55	59	58
Waterford,	28	38	35	31	38	33	38	56	51	51	49	38
Wexford,	36	29	27	37	36	35	29	41	41	41	43	37
Total in Local Prisons,	1,596	1,602	1,657	1,642	1,667	1,717	1,838	1,856	1,925	1,834	1,869	1,692
CONVICT PRISONS.												
Maryborough,	104	111	108	110	109	172	163	168	220	220	232	226
Mountjoy,	132	168	145	129	132	106	93	69	25	15	12	13
Total in Convict Prisons,	236	279	253	239	241	278	256	237	245	235	244	239
FEMALES.												
LOCAL PRISONS.												
Armagh,	16	22	20	15	16	15	12	19	27	24	28	24
Belfast,	127	123	111	123	104	125	122	143	127	154	129	125
Castlebar,	4	8	8	6	6	5	8	10	15	12	10	11
Cork, Female,	67	74	72	65	57	79	88	82	81	90	80	91
Galway,	19	13	15	16	13	17	17	21	19	19	19	17
Limerick, Female,	30	36	42	22	26	24	31	22	36	36	40	32
Londonderry,	82	23	30	78	28	34	41	44	33	39	43	45
Mountjoy,	163	189	164	162	200	160	247	262	262	257	290	263
Sligo,	10	14	19	14	11	12	16	19	17	17	16	9
Trillick,	4	1	4	8	9	7	7	11	15	9	4	9
Tullamore,	17	19	20	15	16	19	14	27	27	23	19	11
Waterford,	34	32	31	24	30	33	25	34	45	33	33	22
Wexford,	13	10	9	4	9	5	14	11	15	14	10	13
Total in Local Prisons,	517	576	557	542	537	518	571	701	723	729	677	617
CONVICT PRISON.												
Mountjoy,	11	14	14	13	15	16	18	18	13	17	17	15

Appendix to Twenty-fifth Report of the

TABLE IV.—DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN CUSTODY, &c., &c., from 1st January, 1902, to 31st December, 1902.

NAMES OF PRISONS.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners, including those under Civil Process.			Highest Number confined at any one time (both Sexes).		Lowest Number confined at any one time (both Sexes).		Highest Number of Male Prisoners confined at any one time.		Highest Number of Female Prisoners confined at any one time.		Lowest Number of Male Prisoners confined at any one time.		Lowest Number of Female Prisoners confined at any one time.	
	N.	F.	Total.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.
LOCAL PRISONS.															
Armagh, . . .	6037	2712	8749	107	14:11	57	4: 1	81	16: 4	36	14: 2	60	4: 1	11	11
Belfast, . . .	35419	12483	47902	550	27: 8	103	17: 2	426	27: 8	168	25: 6	210	17: 2	94	11
Castlereagh, . .	2441	886	3327	60	20: 2	21	21: 6	41	20: 2	18	11:11	16	24: 4	4	8
Cloosmal, . . .	532	-	532	76	24:10	30	1: 7	79	21:10	-	-	36	1: 7	-	-
Cork, Male, . . .	16087	-	16087	157	13: 9	125	10:12	117	13: 9	-	-	125	10:12	-	-
Cork, Female, . .	-	7074	7074	59	20:11	46	8: 5	-	-	99	20:11	-	-	45	1
Dundalk, . . .	6520	-	6520	89	20: 8	48	23:12	89	20: 8	-	-	48	23:12	-	-
Galway, . . .	5981	1946	7927	81	18: 4	52	6: 8	87	11: 4	23	11: 8	37	6: 8	8	11
Kilkenney, . . .	6470	-	6470	95	9:11	45	1: 2	96	9:11	-	-	45	1: 2	-	-
Kilmainham, . .	13725	-	13725	102	8:10	55	18: 1	102	8:10	-	-	55	18: 1	-	-
Limerick, Male, .	8139	-	8139	109	9: 4	58	6: 1	109	9: 4	-	-	58	6: 1	-	-
Limerick, Female	-	396	396	48	19: 2	17	11: 4	-	-	48	19: 2	-	-	17	8
Londonderry, . .	10341	3765	14106	107	11: 9	113	25:12	122	16: 6	49	10:11	81	14: 4	23	1
Mountjoy, . . .	34604	21935	56539	625	21: 8	470	6: 1	404	26: 8	304	9: 8	283	6: 1	150	1
Sligo, . . .	6744	1944	8688	106	7:10	47	29: 6	89	7:10	28	6: 8	52	29: 6	7	11
Trillick, . . .	4336	722	5058	80	20: 8	38	27: 1	67	1: 9	16	19: 8	26	26: 1	-	2
Tullamore, . . .	5427	192	5619	90	25:11	52	23: 2	71	25:11	30	3: 9	32	23: 2	4	11
Waterford, . . .	386	3346	3732	116	6: 0	44	21: 4	79	6: 0	48	24: 6	23	21: 4	13	11
Wexford, . . .	87	1027	1114	64	13: 8	53	18: 2	80	13: 8	17	2: 7	25	6: 2	1	1
Total in Local Prisons.	173660	61186	234846	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONVICT PRISONS.															
Maryborough, . .	16847	-	16847	238	27: 9	104	10: 3	238	27: 9	-	-	104	10: 3	-	-
Mountjoy, . . .	8400	1611	9917	169	6: 1	37	8:11	165	4: 1	17	15: 0	18	11:10	11	1
Total in Convict Prisons.	25247	1611	26858	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total,	197313	62697	260010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE V.—RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS of CONVICTED CRIMINALS committed to the undermentioned Local Prisons during the year ended 31st December, 1902, and of the Convicts in custody at end of year. (Court-Martial prisoners excluded.)

PRISONS.	Church of Ireland.		Presbyterians.		Roman Catholics.		Other Religious Persuasions.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Local Prisons.										
Armagh,	163	20	20	5	608	228	1	1	782	273
Belfast,	1,078	611	817	107	1,318	1,095	10	1	3,118	1,814
Castletbar,	7	-	-	1	210	95	-	-	217	96
Clonmel,	15	-	1	-	544	-	4	-	551	-
Cork, Male,	47	-	2	-	1,270	-	5	-	1,280	-
Cork, Female,	-	40	-	1	-	994	-	-	-	945
Dundalk,	29	-	13	-	448	-	-	-	480	-
Galway,	11	2	-	-	468	178	1	-	480	180
Kilkenny,	34	-	1	-	623	-	2	-	626	-
Kilmainham,	48	-	2	-	1,387	-	26	-	1,453	-
Limerick, Male,	20	-	-	-	813	-	8	-	826	-
Limerick, Female,	-	5	-	-	-	374	-	1	-	380
Londonderry,	159	63	50	36	892	437	-	-	1,092	536
Mountjoy,	205	244	50	7	3,605	4,880	12	14	3,894	4,153
Sligo,	32	8	7	-	535	194	2	-	575	202
Trillick,	6	1	-	-	548	113	-	-	554	114
Tullamore,	26	8	3	-	886	171	2	-	911	179
Waterford,	7	4	-	-	712	618	-	-	720	623
Wexford,	10	1	-	-	258	117	-	-	306	118
Total Local Prisons,	1,868	1,027	930	167	14,712	23,314	68	17	17,384	10,615
Convict Prisons.										
Maryborough,	35	-	14	-	162	-	3	-	214	-
Mountjoy,	1	-	2	-	2	14	1	-	13	14
Total Convicts in custody on 31st Dec.	36	-	16	-	171	14	4	-	227	14

TABLE VI.—SENTENCES ON CONVICTED CRIMINAL PRISONERS committed 1902, and number of such Prisoners

Cumulative sentences are returned as equal to their united length. Concurrent sentences

PRISONS.	Penal Servitude for															
	Death.	Death (commuted).	Life.	30 Years.	25 Years.	21 Years.	20 Years.	18 Years.	16 Years.	15 Years.	14 Years.	12 Years.	12 Years.	11 Years.	10 Years.	8 Years.
Prisoners Committed																
Criminal Prisoners other than																
Larger Prisons.																
Armagh,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belfast,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Castlebar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Clongmel,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork, Male,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork, Female,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dundalk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Galway,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilmaleham,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick, Male,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick, Female,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Londonderry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountjoy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trillick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tullamore,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wexford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Prisoners Committed																
All Prisons,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
Prisoners in Custody on																
Local Prisons	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Convict Prisons.																
Maryborough	-	13	8	-	-	1	8	-	-	8	3	-	-	-	28	4
Mountjoy,	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Total	2	15	8	-	-	1	8	-	-	9	3	-	-	-	30	4

* In addition to these there were one female and eight male convicts in Mountjoy reversion

to the under-mentioned PRISONS during the year ended 31st December, in custody on 31st December, 1902.

are returned as equal to one of them, or to the longer when they are of unequal length.)

7 Years.	6 Years.	5 Years.	4 Years.	3 Years.	Total Remission of Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment for							Prisons.
						3 Years and above 2.	4 Years and above 18 Months.	5 Months and above 12 Months.	12 Months and above 11 Months.	11 Months and above 10 Months.	10 Months and above 9 Months.	9 Months and above 8 Months.	

during Year.

those Sentenced by Courts-Martial.

Prisoners by County.													Larger Prisons.	
-	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	Armagh.
-	3	3	-	3	15	-	1	4	17	-	-	24	4	Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	Castlesbar.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	Clongmel.
-	-	1	-	2	4	-	-	5	7	-	-	3	6	Cork, Male.
-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	Cork, Female.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	Dundalk.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	1	Galway.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	4	-	-	6	1	Kilkenney.
1	-	1	1	3	6	-	3	1	0	-	-	4	2	Kilmainham.
-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	2	2	-	1	4	2	Limerick, Male.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Limerick, Female.
1	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	Londonderry.
3	-	-	1	5	9	-	2	3	45	-	1	19	10	Mountjoy.
-	-	-	2	1	3	-	1	-	2	-	2	3	-	Sligo.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	4	Trillick.
-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	Tullamore.
-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	2	2	-	1	2	Waterford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	-	Wexford.

by Courts-Martial.

-	-	-	-	1	1	3	6	2	26	-	-	5	5	1	All Prisons.
5	3	6	4	34	57	3	16	27	128	2	5	25	39	51	Total.

31st December, 1902.

-	-	-	-	-	-	1	24	40	162	1	3	55	21	38	Local Prisons.
23	8	35	8	67	201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Convict Prisons.
3	-	5	-	12	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Maryborough.
26	3	41	8	79	224	1	24	40	162	1	3	55	21	38	Mountjoy.
															Total.

and Maryborough Convict Prisons, undergoing various terms under forfeiture or of licence.

Appendix to Twenty-fifth Report of the

TABLE VI.—SENTENCES ON CONVICTED CRIMINAL PRISONERS committed to 1902, and number of such Prisoners in

(Cumulative sentences are returned as equal to their united length. Concurrent sentences

Prisoners.	Imprisonment for												
	6 Months and above 3 Months.	5 Months and above 4 Months.	4 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 11 Weeks.	11 Weeks and above 10 Weeks.	10 Weeks and above 9 Weeks.	9 Weeks and above 8 Weeks.	8 Weeks and above 7 Weeks.	7 Weeks and above 6 Weeks.	6 Weeks and above 5 Weeks.	5 Weeks and above 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and above 3 Weeks.	3 Weeks and above 2 Weeks.
Prisoners Committed													
Criminal Prisoners other than													
Local Prisons.													
Armagh,	18	2	10	25	2	3	38	12	3	22	123	125	23
Belfast,	134	13	114	279	-	-	463	1	1	36	1,005	59	23
Castlebar,	4	4	3	8	1	-	21	1	1	0	57	17	11
Clonmel,	11	3	9	17	1	2	-	33	4	8	7	104	18
Cork, Male,	30	10	33	55	5	0	61	7	11	29	177	35	34
Cork, Female,	5	1	3	43	-	-	42	-	-	8	304	-	15
Dundalk,	15	1	7	20	-	-	32	3	2	16	31	25	12
Galway,	12	14	30	30	1	5	69	0	4	20	124	50	22
Kilbenny,	12	-	3	37	1	-	23	3	0	15	115	17	13
Kilmainham,	21	3	10	36	1	1	73	17	17	32	128	85	49
Limerick, Male,	9	4	13	18	-	0	8	54	4	13	23	232	27
Limerick, Female,	2	-	2	7	-	-	4	22	2	5	25	101	4
Londonderry,	16	-	17	76	0	2	86	13	3	30	254	61	37
Mountjoy,	102	23	125	181	11	7	416	33	79	103	1,121	106	107
Silgo,	7	2	11	34	1	1	1	74	-	19	8	179	11
Inche,	0	2	0	21	-	0	5	57	2	10	10	100	13
Tullamore,	9	1	8	32	-	7	42	2	-	17	140	15	10
Waterford,	7	1	12	31	3	3	38	44	5	39	74	157	65
Wexford,	13	5	17	20	-	1	18	0	3	0	85	25	11
All Prisons.													
Prisoners Committed													
Total,	513	112	503	1,023	31	33	1,425	465	155	475	4,126	1,026	510
Prisoners in Custody on													
Local Prisons.													
Convict Prisons.	225	35	132	248	9	7	205	57	15	31	311	96	18
Maryborough,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountjoy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	225	35	132	248	9	7	205	57	15	31	311	96	18

the under-mentioned Prisons during the year ended 31st December, custody on 31st December, 1902—*continued*.

are returned as equal to one of them, or to the longer when they are of unequal length.)

Imprisonment for								Total Sentence of Penal Servitude and Imprisonment.	Prisons.
3 Weeks and above 1 Week.	1 Week.	6 Days.	3 Days.	4 Days.	5 Days.	2 Days.	1 Day.		
Total Sentence of Imprisonment.									

during Year.

those Convicted by Courts-Martial.

										Local Prisons.	
227	294	1	3	52	9	-	-	1,022	1,355	Armagh.	
559	1,751	2	-	2	336	4	15	4,547	4,582	Belfast.	
65	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	213	243	Castlebar.	
123	224	-	-	-	-	-	-	561	564	Clonmel.	
269	436	-	-	133	12	3	3	1,235	1,329	Cork, Male.	
123	223	-	-	58	-	4	4	943	945	Cork, Female.	
95	156	-	-	1	-	3	1	489	490	Dundalk.	
85	205	-	-	-	-	-	-	639	639	Galway.	
112	303	5	-	1	22	-	-	678	679	Kilkenny.	
224	663	3	1	158	9	15	3	1,457	1,468	Kilmainham.	
192	222	1	-	79	-	3	0	933	934	Limerick, Male.	
80	97	-	-	23	-	-	3	380	383	Limerick, Female.	
326	443	-	-	-	-	74	-	1,331	1,338	Londonderry.	
1,459	3,202	2	-	1,400	17	5	1	8,947	8,956	Mountjoy.	
149	236	1	-	-	6	24	1	774	777	Sligo.	
146	293	-	-	-	12	-	-	663	638	Tralee.	
104	180	-	-	2	4	-	-	556	559	Tullamore.	
221	353	4	-	13	7	211	32	1,270	1,272	Waterford.	
57	140	-	-	1	-	30	2	426	426	Wexford.	

by Courts-Martial.

10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	492	493	All Prisons.
4,545	9,515	20	4	1,993	427	359	71	22,827	22,864	Total.

31st December, 1902.

125	127	-	-	21	4	2	3	1,932	1,932	Local Prisons.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214	Convict Prisons.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	Maryborough.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mountjoy.
125	127	-	-	21	4	2	3	1,932	2,501	Total.

TABLE VII.—NUMBER OF CRIMINAL PRISONERS COMMITTED ON CONVICTION TO December, 1902, and the number of previous convictions incurred by Prison under sentence—Court-Martial Prisoners excluded.

PRISONER.	Number who had previously been in any Prison											
	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Five times.		Six to ten times.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Local Prisons.												
Armagh,	73	28	57	16	39	18	33	14	35	11	147	25
Belfast,	280	79	126	63	151	56	163	129	164	67	163	130
Candlebar,	20	9	12	4	8	2	3	3	4	2	16	3
Cloomb,	69	-	55	-	33	-	37	-	23	-	62	-
Cork, Male,	161	-	84	-	66	-	49	-	29	-	159	-
Cork, Female,	-	24	-	77	-	48	-	50	-	42	-	134
Dundalk,	76	-	31	-	25	-	16	-	23	-	86	-
Galway,	59	13	48	6	19	11	23	4	26	12	38	32
Kilkenny,	101	-	57	-	37	-	26	-	26	-	87	-
Kilmainham,	268	-	158	-	91	-	76	-	57	-	175	-
Limerick, Male,	161	-	44	-	46	-	26	-	27	-	128	-
Limerick, Female,	-	35	-	28	-	26	-	19	-	18	-	45
Londonderry,	138	41	91	17	53	18	47	30	42	16	138	41
Mountjoy,	386	299	298	215	215	181	161	173	132	201	167	515
Shigo,	84	36	48	19	21	8	18	9	12	5	55	21
Trillick,	46	12	38	11	42	2	30	12	24	5	23	13
Tullamore,	66	23	57	22	35	13	15	12	16	16	45	27
Waterford,	17	14	62	34	38	22	26	40	28	66	86	51
Wexford,	41	13	24	12	23	9	13	9	13	4	45	16
Total committed to Local Prisons.	1,946	646	1,245	529	961	421	753	491	632	437	1,817	1,063
Convict Prisons.*												
Maryborough,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountjoy,†	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Total received direct into Convict Prisons.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
GRAND TOTAL.	1,946	646	1,245	529	961	421	753	491	632	437	1,819	1,063

* Convicts committed under fresh sentences are accounted for opposite the
 † The prisoners entered opposite this prison are convicts committed direct

Local Prisons, or direct to Convict Prisons, during the year ended 31st such Prisoners, also the number of Prisoners who had not been previously in

under Sentence.						Number who had not been previously in any Prison under Sentence.		Total Number committed on conviction to Local Prisons, or received direct into Convict Prisons.		Number who when previously convicted, had received a sentence of Transportation or Penal Servitude.		PRISON.	
Eleven to Twenty times.		Above Twenty times.		TOTAL.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Local Prisons.	
96	51	122	43	357	219	225	54	782	373	9	-	Armagh.	
244	132	289	305	1,303	1,014	1,799	893	3,118	1,511	28	4	Belfast.	
11	7	10	7	78	37	109	39	247	9.	3	-	Castlebar.	
71	-	62	-	413	-	151	-	564	-	9	-	Clonmel.	
168	-	199	-	936	-	394	-	1,330	-	30	-	Cork, Male.	
-	154	-	231	-	774	-	171	-	945	-	2	Cork, Female.	
53	-	59	-	375	-	115	-	590	-	7	-	Dundalk.	
45	15	52	8	308	105	174	75	480	150	4	2	Galway.	
90	-	56	-	480	-	300	-	680	-	6	-	Kilkenny.	
135	-	155	-	1,190	-	343	-	1,493	-	40	-	Kilmainsboro.	
131	-	117	-	614	-	262	-	996	-	13	-	Limerick, Male.	
-	61	-	95	-	327	-	63	-	388	-	-	Limerick, Female.	
115	48	144	272	771	473	521	63	1,999	596	3	1	Londonderry.	
492	711	637	1,976	2,799	4,371	1,014	881	3,804	5,165	74	15	Mountjoy.	
70	31	74	33	388	152	188	40	570	202	6	-	Sligo.	
90	13	66	12	365	58	150	28	654	114	-	-	Tralee.	
63	22	33	20	394	149	167	30	411	179	5	-	Tullamore.	
105	86	212	162	576	420	173	73	748	423	6	1	Waterford.	
32	22	40	12	231	97	77	21	308	115	1	-	Wexford.	
2,015	1,405	2,401	3,167	11,732	8,164	6,892	2,351	17,534	10,515	254	23	Total committed to Local Prisons.	
												Convict Prisons.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Maryborough.	
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	Mountjoy.	
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	Total received direct into Convict Prisons.	
2,015	1,405	2,401	3,167	11,734	8,164	6,892	2,351	17,536	10,515	255	23	GRAND TOTAL.	

Local Prisons to which first committed, after forfeiture of licence by Magistrates under the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871.

TABLE VIII.—RETURN of PRISONERS within each of the following
on the 31st
(Court Martial)

PRISONS.	Under 12 years.		12 years and under 16.		16 and under 21.		21 and under 26.		26 and under 40.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Local Prisons.										
Armagh,	1	-	2	-	3	-	19	3	14	6
Belfast,	-	-	-	-	65	11	119	33	74	31
Castlebar,	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	1	9	2
Clonmel,	-	-	1	-	6	-	12	-	19	-
Cork, Male,	-	-	-	-	25	-	56	-	20	-
Cork, Female,	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	14	-	18
Dundalk,	-	-	-	-	5	-	18	-	9	-
Galway,	-	-	-	-	6	1	17	3	14	3
Kilcomney,	-	-	-	-	9	-	13	-	19	-
Kilmainham,	-	-	-	-	5	-	26	-	26	-
Limerick, Male	-	-	-	-	5	-	27	-	27	-
Limerick, Female,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	-	12
Londonderry,	-	-	2	-	8	1	23	3	23	7
Mountjoy,	-	-	-	-	24	7	120	60	76	72
Sligo,	-	-	-	-	6	-	8	3	17	2
Tralee,	-	-	-	-	6	-	31	2	7	1
Tullamore,	-	-	-	-	4	2	16	1	12	2
Waterford,	-	-	-	-	4	1	15	2	11	9
Wexford,	-	-	-	-	2	-	14	6	9	1
Total Local Prisons,	1	-	5	-	186	31	652	144	357	166
Convict Prisons.										
Maryborough,	-	-	-	-	15	-	73	-	71	-
Mountjoy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	3	-
Total Convict Prisons,	-	-	-	-	15	-	73	8	74	3
GRAND TOTAL,	1	-	5	-	201	31	625	152	431	169

Periods of Age remaining in each of the Local and Convict Prisons
December, 1902.

(prisoners excluded.)

40 and under 40		40 and under 60.		60 and above.		Age not ascertained.		Total.		PRISONS.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Local Prisons.
6	6	4	3	2	1	-	-	50	19	Armagh.
39	22	22	6	10	3	-	-	329	110	Belfast.
3	3	4	2	2	-	-	-	25	7	Castlereagh.
5	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	41	-	Cloomb.
18	-	6	-	3	-	-	-	137	-	Cork, Male.
-	15	-	13	-	8	-	-	-	75	Cork, Female.
9	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	48	-	Dundalk.
9	4	4	3	3	-	-	-	53	14	Galway.
12	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	61	-	Kilkenny.
20	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	88	-	Kilmainham.
11	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	17	-	Limerick, Male.
-	4	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	30	Limerick, Female.
12	7	6	2	6	5	-	-	85	25	Londonderry.
35	31	13	13	3	4	-	-	231	127	Mountjoy.
5	1	2	-	4	3	-	-	63	9	Sligo.
5	1	1	2	2	1	-	-	42	7	Trillick.
19	5	3	-	1	1	-	-	46	11	Tullamore.
2	8	3	2	1	-	-	-	36	22	Waterford.
5	3	4	-	3	-	-	-	37	9	Wexford.
236	109	89	48	63	27	-	-	1,429	525	Total Local Prisons
Convict Prisons.										
21	-	20	-	14	-	-	-	214	-	Maryborough.
4	2	2	1	2	-	-	-	13	14	Mountjoy.
25	2	22	1	16	-	-	-	227	14	Total Convict Prisons.
231	111	111	49	79	27	-	-	1,716	539	GRAND TOTAL.

TABLE IX.—RETURN of Educational Attainments of Convicted Criminal
December, 1902, and Results

Prisons.	I. Conditions of Convicted Criminal Prisoners committed during year, excluding those convicted by Courts-Martial.						II. Information regarding all				
	Unable to either Read or Write.	Able to Read or Read and Write imperfectly.	Able to Read and Write well.	Superior Instruction.	Education not ascertained.	Total Number of Convicted Prisoners committed during the year.	Average number of Prisoners under instruction daily.	Average Number of Hours devoted to Instruction of Prisoners daily.	Condition of at beginning of committal day.		
									(a) Wholly ignorant.	(b) Able to Read.	(c) Able to Read and Write.
MALES.											
Local Prisons.											
Armagh,	197	261	324	-	-	782	2	2	14	6	3
Belfast,	605	342	2,149	31	-	3,118	2939	55	07	10	14
Castlebar,	69	36	161	1	-	267	8	1	5	3	1
Glennel,	121	75	265	-	-	456	950	203	15	3	1
Cork, Male,	354	217	722	-	7	1,333	1066	477	40	8	12
Dundalk,	141	117	322	-	-	480	722	2	21	11	9
Galway,	147	87	243	3	-	480	16	25	27	5	16
Kilkeny,	228	278	148	1	-	655	12	4	18	2	14
Kilmainham,	445	442	202	58	-	1,467	9	246	39	26	32
Limerick, Male,	206	73	655	-	-	834	22	6	28	4	6
Londonderry,	192	781	114	4	-	1,064	740	1	17	8	6
Mountjoy,	875	228	2,723	18	-	3,804	2921	6	82	28	33
Sligo,	169	185	213	9	-	576	3	1	6	3	-
Tralee,	124	19	400	2	-	551	694	3	10	24	13
Tullamore,	143	123	139	6	-	411	10	170	10	4	3
Waterford,	244	487	47	1	-	749	628	2	10	5	13
Wexford,	86	54	160	-	-	300	943	86	12	2	6
TOTAL LOCAL PRISONERS,	4,400	3,837	9,206	141	-	17,584	20170	-	421	155	181
Convict Prisons.*											
Maryborough,	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	0	2	8	9
Mountjoy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2130	5	1	8	6
TOTAL CONVICT PRISONERS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4930	-	3	10	15
Grand Total, Males,	4,400	3,837	9,206	141	-	17,584	25100	-	424	171	196
FEMALES.											
Local Prisons.											
Armagh,	59	89	125	-	-	273	4	5	6	-	-
Belfast,	694	470	673	5	-	1,824	1846	50	20	8	7
Castlebar,	49	10	96	1	-	90	1	5	5	1	-
Cork, Female,	377	170	398	-	-	945	6	699	16	14	12
Galway,	73	41	66	-	-	180	270	1	3	1	4
Limerick, Female,	200	161	19	-	-	380	475	150	6	9	5
Londonderry,	273	244	13	-	-	530	380	1	11	2	4
Mountjoy,	1,523	510	3,055	7	-	5,155	1697	3	40	16	41
Sligo,	109	89	4	-	-	202	265	1	5	1	-
Tralee,	39	23	52	-	-	114	167	2	2	2	3
Tullamore,	83	32	55	-	-	179	5	1	8	-	2
Waterford,	304	293	15	1	-	623	646	150	13	3	13
Wexford,	78	11	20	-	-	109	203	80	5	-	-
TOTAL LOCAL PRISONERS,	3,992	2,059	4,540	14	-	10,245	7439	-	154	63	91
Convict Prison.*											
Mountjoy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1511	4	3	6	7
TOTAL CONVICT PRISONERS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1511	-	3	6	7
Grand Total, Females,	3,992	2,059	4,540	14	-	10,245	9000	-	157	69	98

* Convicts committed under fresh sentences during the year are classified, as regards

Prisoners Committed to the undermentioned Prisons during Year ended 31st of Instruction imparted in Prison.

Prisoners who received Instruction in Prison, whether Committed during the Year or before

Prisoners year, or on year.		Condition of Prisoners at end of Year, or on Discharge during Year.								
Totals.	(e) Able to Read, Write, and Cal- culate.	(a) Number of the "Wholly Ignorant."			(b) Number of those "able to Read."		(c) Number of those "able to Read and Write."		(d) Number of those "able to Read, Write, & Calculate."	
		Who learned to Read.	Who learned to Read and Write	Who learned to Read, Write, and Calculate.	Who learned to Write.	Who learned to Write and Calculate.	Who learned to Write Calculate.	Who learned to Calculate.	Who have improved in one or more of these parts.	Who have not made any progress.

MALES.

48	71	-	1	11	2	-	4	2	3	-	48	-	71
503	693	28	10	24	7	2	9	5	9	5	510	63	633
22	31	-	2	1	2	1	2	-	1	-	22	-	31
32	72	1	2	13	-	-	3	-	2	-	82	-	72
254	314	10	2	18	10	-	7	1	12	-	225	25	314
37	73	6	5	6	4	4	7	-	8	1	30	-	73
41	88	-	-	23	-	1	4	-	18	-	41	-	88
61	85	-	-	14	4	-	4	-	13	1	17	31	85
45	142	18	5	5	11	13	7	6	21	5	41	4	112
82	119	-	-	14	14	-	7	1	4	1	89	2	119
73	103	12	2	2	1	3	3	2	4	1	69	4	103
464	647	32	17	13	21	7	15	5	25	8	339	345	647
60	69	-	-	6	6	-	3	-	-	-	55	5	69
6	60	4	2	1	3	10	3	2	11	2	4	2	60
84	101	-	-	4	2	-	4	-	5	-	74	10	101
10	35	4	3	-	3	2	-	-	9	-	5	5	35
13	38	-	-	9	3	-	2	-	5	1	8	5	38
1 933	2,690	121	51	166	95	49	81	25	151	30	1,494	430	2,690
158	172	-	3	-	-	-	8	-	2	1	143	5	172
105	120	-	1	-	-	-	7	1	6	-	101	4	120
258	292	-	8	-	-	-	15	1	14	1	269	9	292
2,191	2,962	121	54	166	93	49	95	26	185	31	1,743	443	2,962

FEMALES

5	16	-	-	3	2	6	-	-	6	-	18
90	135	12	7	3	8	4	-	7	77	18	186
15	6	-	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
8	56	6	2	-	-	9	-	6	12	3	56
3	16	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	10
5	24	-	1	3	1	1	-	-	5	-	24
5	22	-	-	10	-	2	-	-	5	-	22
108	122	18	15	8	10	7	1	36	14	2	122
7	18	1	2	-	4	1	-	-	7	-	13
-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
11	21	4	-	3	1	-	-	3	9	2	21
7	30	-	2	6	-	-	1	10	7	-	37
8	8	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	8
172	480	42	33	40	39	25	23	2	17	14	480
5	23	3	-	-	-	-	8	-	7	-	23
5	21	3	-	-	-	-	8	-	7	-	21
177	501	45	35	40	39	25	43	2	34	14	501

education on committal, opposite the Local Prison to which first committed.

TABLE X.—DISEASES for which PATIENTS on HOME ECONOMY have been treated in the undersubventured Prisons during the year ended 31st December, 1902.

Chief kinds of Diseases.	Number of Cases in each Prison.																
	LOCAL PRISONS.																
	Armagh.	Belfast.	Cardiff.	Chester.	Cork, Male.	Cork, Female.	Down.	Galway.	Gloucester.	King's County.	London.	Manchester.	Meath.	Midland.	Northampton.	Salisbury.	Wolverhampton.
I. Symptoms—																	
Typhoid,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Enteric Fever,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Typhus,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Febrioid,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stridulous,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Sympt. Diseases,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
II. Parasites—																	
Scabies,	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Acne,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diagnosed,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Parasitic Affections,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Number of Cases,	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12

TABLE X.—Diseases for which Processes on Sick Houses have been devised in the uncolonised Provinces—continued.

Description of Diseases.	Number of Cases in each Province.															
	LOCAL PROVINCES.															
	Amoy.	Batavia.	Changhai.	Canton.	Cook, Straits.	Cook, Pacific.	Bombay.	Batavia.	Colombo.	Madagascar.	Amoy, Gulf.	Amoy, Pacific.	London.	Hongkong.	Japan.	Tientsin.
B. - Diseases of Digestive System.																
Dysentery,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gonorrhoea,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Trachoma,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dyspepsia,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Haemorrhoids,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gastritis,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gastric Ulcer,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chronic Dyspepsia,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute Dyspepsia,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jaundice,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gall,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Enteritis,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Peritonitis,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diarrhoea,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Constipation,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hemorrhoids,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Number of Cases.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Files,	4	12	-	4	7	2	2	-	4	28	1	1	0	40	4	-	24	1	100
Plans to ABC,	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	100
Other Division of Engineering Systems,	18	100	4	10	25	25	2	-	14	2	-	2	-	45	-	10	-	-	0
F.—Division of Composite Systems																			
Longstanding,	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	12
G.—Division of Utility Systems																			
Refineries,	0	4	-	-	10	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	11	-	-	-	2	20
Prostatic Division,	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0
Outlets of Reaction,	-	0	0	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	0
Cyclists,	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Refrigerators,	-	0	-	-	10	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0
Bridge to Division	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0
Other Division of Utility Systems,	-	4	-	-	0	-	2	-	-	10	2	-	-	20	0	-	-	2	20
H.—Division of Organ of Generation																			
Coastline,	1	1	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	0
Generators,	4	4	-	2	2	-	2	-	2	20	2	-	2	20	-	-	-	-	20
Classics,	-	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	0
Capacitors,	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Transfer of Manufacture,	0	0	2	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	2	0
Other Division of Generation Systems,	-	10	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0

TABLE K.—DISEASES for which PRISONERS in NEW BRUNSWICK have been treated in the undersubdivided Prisons—continued.

Description of Diseases	Number of Cases in each Prison															
	Local Prisons															Total Number of Cases
	Armagh	Belfast	Down	Glenties	Glenties Male	Glenties Female	Downside	Downside	Downside	Downside	Downside	Downside	Downside	Downside	Downside	
I.—Diseases of Particular Organs.																
Abortion.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Parapneumonia.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Diseases of Particular Organs.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
II.—Diseases of Bone and Organs of Locomotion.																
Gout.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arthritis.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rheumatism.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neuritis.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paralysis.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rickets.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wounds.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scalds.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
III.—Diseases of Integuments or of System.																
Cutaneous.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fever.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Phlegmon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Furunculosis.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Appendix to Twenty-fifth Report of the

Mythical	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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TABLE XI.—PARTICULARS of FETUSES RECOVERED ON MEDICAL GASTROSTOMY from LOCAL and CURVED PRISONERS during the Year ended 31st December, 1893.

[See Paragraph 134 of Report of Royal Commission, 1884.]

Place of Prisoner.	No.	Sex.	Initials of Prisoner.	Date of Emancipation.	Date of Reception.	Endurance.	Date of Release.	Disease or Cause on account of which released.	Whether disease originated before or after reception.
Local Prisoners.	1	M.	R. H.P.E.	7. 3. 92.	7. 8. 93.	1 week imp. . . .	21. 3. 93.	Severe dysentery, . . .	Before.
	2	F.	M. L. D. H. H. M. C.	11. 3. 92. 15. 11. 91. 15. 12. 91.	26. 4. 92.	I 7 days h. l. or 11h 30 II. 1 week imp. or 10 (continued) III. 1 week imp. or 10 IV. 1 week imp. or 10	2 6. 92.	Advanced pregnancy. . .	—
	3	M.	J. B.	—	26. 9. 92.	Remand,	12. 3. 93.	Smallpox,	Before.
	4	F.	G. G.	11. 3. 92.	27. 3. 93.	1 s. with h. l. and 14 days h. l.	24. 4. 93.	Advanced Pregnancy, . .	—
Belfast.	5	M.	H. C.	26. 2. 92.	4. 4. 92.	2 s. with h. l. . . .	16. 4. 92.	Erysipelas,	Before.
	6	F.	M. M.H.	4. 7. 92.	4. 7. 92.	2 s. with h. l. . . .	22. 8. 92.	Epilepsy,	Do.
	7	M.	W. J.	11. 3. 92.	16. 3. 92.	12 s. with h. l. . . .	26. 9. 92.	Atrophy of both optic chias.	Do.
	8	M.	J. B. H.	11. 12. 91.	11. 3. 92.	30 days imp. . . .	22. 4. 92.	Advanced and advancing aneurysm.	Do.

Charles,	8	M.	W. S.	26. 1. 65.	26. 1. 65.	1 a. with h. l. or 4th.	4. 2. 65.	Extreme age and debility.	Do
	10	M.	M. M.P.S.	26. 2. 65.	26. 2. 65.	2 a. with h. l.	26. 2. 65.	Beloman with pneumonia.	Adm.
Oph. Male,	11	M.	A. B.	21. 10. 64.	26. 12. 64.	1 a. with. or 4th. 6d.	11. 1. 65.	Fluoro-pneumonia.	Belm.
	29	M.	W. L.	16. 10. 63.	23. 8. 65.	2 a. with h. l. from 16. 10. 64.	2. 12. 65.	Typh and abscess of osseous.	Do.
	37	M.	J. C.	18. 10. 63.	26. 10. 65.	1 a. with. or 6th.	26. 10. 65.	Heart disease.	Do.
Capt. Francis,	16	F.	M. G.	24. 3. 65.	24. 3. 65.	1 a. with. or 6th.	4. 3. 65.	Respir.	Do.
	19	F.	R. M.P.O.	6. 3. 65.	6. 4. 65.	1 7 days h. l. or 2a. 12. 1 mile or 6th.	26. 3. 65.	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	26	F.	R. S.	22. 4. 65.	18. 6. 65.	1 7 days (preg. or 6th. 6d.	1. 1. 65.	Thromb on knee and leg.	Belm.
				26. 3. 65.		11 7 do. or 11th. 6d.			
				26. 4. 65.		11 7 do. or 11th. 6d.			
	27	F.		14. 7. 65.	14. 7. 65.	2 a. with h. l.	19. 8. 65.	General debility.	Do.
Deschamps,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galway,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilmorey,	18	M.	J. P.	21. 2. 65.	21. 2. 65.	1 a. with h. l.	4. 2. 65.	Liver disease.	Belm.
	27	M.	W. L.	8. 12. 64.	23. 6. 65.	3 year h. l.	4. 4. 65.	Violence of weather.	Do.
	29	M.	A. B.	17. 6. 65.	18. 9. 65.	1 a. with h. l.	17. 9. 65.	Age and debility.	Do.

TABLE XL, continued — PARTICULARS OF PRISONERS REMAINED ON MEDICAL CHARGE from LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st December, 1902.

[See Paragraph 126 of Report of Royal Commission, 1884.]

Name of Prisoner	No.	Sex	Initials of Prisoner.	Initial of Contribution	Date of Receipt.	Diagnosis.	Date of Release.	Disease or Cause to account of which released.	Whether disease complicated before or after reception.
Edinburgh.	20	M.	J. B.	20. 6. 02.	14. 6. 02.	1 c. with sept.	2. 7. 02.	Tuberculosis and anæmia.	Before.
	22	M.	J. G.	18. 6. 02.	5. 7. 02.	14 days h. l.	14. 7. 02.	Paratyphoid.	Do.
	23	M.	F. G.	—	17. 7. 02.	Remand.	18. 7. 02.	Acute leucæmia.	Do.
	24	M.	P. B.	4. 6. 02.	4. 6. 02.	3 weeks sept.	22. 6. 02.	Fluency with effusion.	After.
Glasgow Gaol.	25	M.	R. W.	21. 10. 01.	4. 11. 01.	4 c. with h. l.	21. 11. 02.	Typhoid.	Do.
	26	M.	D. B.	1. 8. 02.	1. 8. 02.	1 week h. l. and 3 weeks at home.	1. 9. 02.	Stricture of urethra.	Before.
	27	M.	E. O.	20. 7. 02.	24. 7. 02.	14 c. with h. l.	4. 8. 02.	Typhoid fever.	After.
	28	M.	T. F.	12. 1. 02.	17. 1. 02.	4 weeks h. l.	14. 2. 02.	Do.	Do.
Exeter Gaol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Leadworth,	10	M.	R. D.	10 7 02	4 5 02	Distended (flat above umbilicus).	10 8 02	Old age and weak action of heart.	Before
Monsey,	10	M.	J. G. F.	13 6 02	13 6 02	2 a. with temp.	4 5 02	Engorged, hyperst. through full term and labor.	After
	11	M.	P. S.	21 5 02	21 5 02	2 a. with cr. 20-24.	4 10 05	Success.	Before
	20	M.	J. M. C.	11 12 02	11 12 02	1 a. with h. l.	20 12 05	Double pneumonia.	After
	22	F.	P. P.	3 9 02	3 9 02	7 days temp. at 10.	7 2 05	Congestion of lungs.	Before
	24	F.	J. C.	5 4 05	5 4 05	2 a. with h. l.	15 3 05	Advanced pneumonia.	—
	25	F.	E. R.	14 5 05	14 5 05	7 days temp. at 10.	15 5 05	Septicæmia.	Before
	26	F.	K. D.	22 7 05	22 8 05	7 days temp. at 10.	20 5 05	Advanced pneumonia.	—
	27	F.	M. A. S.	22 20 05	22 18 05	14 days h. l.	1 11 05	Erysipelas.	Before
	28	F.	M. Y.	7 10 05	18 12 05	2 weeks temp. at 20-24.	18 12 05	Acute and mixed disease of heart.	Un.
Wign.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Widest.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Widmore,	22	F.	M. A. C.	1 15 5 02 12 1 5 02	18 4 05	1 2 a. with h. l. 12 1 a. with cr. 10-12.	20 15 02	Advanced pneumonia.	—

TABLE XI, continued.—PARTICULARS OF PRISONERS RELEASED ON MINIMAL GUARANTEES FROM LOCAL AND CORRECTION PRISONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1902.

[See Paragraph 124 of Report of Royal Commission, 1904.]

Place of Prison	No.	Sex	Trade or Profession	Date of Detention	Date of Release	Particulars	Date of Release	Reason or Cause on account of which released	Whether absent without licence before or after release
Worcester,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wicham,	40	F.	A. M.	21. 4. 02.	21. 4. 02.	1 s. with exp.	20. 1. 02.	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	41	M.	T. D.	22. 7. 02.	22. 7. 02.	4 s. with h. l.	16. 10. 02.	Subacute disease of the heart.	Before.
Correction Prison, Bristol,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bristol,	42	M.	R. H.	22. 7. 02.	1. 8. 02.	3 yrs. p. s.	27. 8. 02.	Paralysis.	After.
	43	M.	J. M. G.	21. 8. 02.	21. 8. 02.	3 yrs. p. s.	11. 10. 02.	Stroke.	Do.
Montjoy Prison,	44	F.	R. S. with . . .	2. 1. 02.	2. 8. 02. (on remission of sentence)	2 yrs. p. s.	16. 7. 02.	Cancer.	Probably before.
	45	F.	R. M.	4. 6. 02.	1. 6. 02.	4 yrs. p. s.	8. 11. 02.	Relapse to cancer.	After.

TABLE XII.—DEATHS IN LOCAL AND COAST GUARD PRISONS and their Causes during the Year ended 31st December, 1912.
(a) DEATHS OCCURRING IN PRISONS.

Prisoner which caused arrest.	No.	Sex.	Initials or Name.	Age at Death.	Date of		Cause of Death.	Whether Death attributed to injury or illness or epidemic and if cause.	General Health on completion of Local Prison.	Number of former Prisoners.	Previous Occupation.
					Reception.	Discharge.					
Local Prisoner.											
Arrested.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prisoner.	1	F	R. T.	44	18. 12. 05.	19. 11. 06.	1 a.m. ill. h. L.	18. 11. 06.	Good, h. L.	—	Housekeeper.
Discharge.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharge.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prisoner.	2	M	W. N.	39	24. 1. 07.	18. 1. 08.	1 a.m. ill. h. L.	18. 1. 08.	Religious, temperate and generous.	—	Conductor.
Prisoner.	3	M	M. D.	47	24. 1. 07.	18. 1. 08.	1 a.m. ill. h. L.	18. 1. 08.	Parity of health.	—	Prisoner.
Discharge.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prisoner.	4	M	T. S.	38	4. 1. 08.	2. 1. 09.	1 a.m. ill. h. L.	18. 1. 09.	Religious by hanging.	—	Labourer and soldier.
Discharge.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XII.—continued.—DISEASES IN LOCAL AND FOREIGN PRISONS and their Causes during the Year ended 31st December, 1902.

Prisons in which Deaths occurred.	No. of Deaths.	Prisoners at Risk.	Date of Onset.	Date of		Season.	State of Health.	Cause of Death.	Whether Disease originated within or after admission into Prison.	General Health on admission into Prison.	Number of Deaths in Prison.	Previous Occupation.
				Onset.	Recovery.							
Blackburn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gloucester Male.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gloucester Female.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leeds.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manchester.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nottingham.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheffield.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wolverhampton.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
York.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wakefield.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Waterford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wexford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Prisoners													
Murphy, J.	+	10	W. P. L.	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Murphy, J.	+	10	W. P. L.	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Murphy, J.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

cc. Expenses.

Ordinary,	1	10	T. R.	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Extra,	1	10	T. R.	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

TABLE XIII.—PARTICULARS of each case of INSANITY (amongst Prisoners)

(See paragraph 136 of I.)

Initials of Name.	Reg. No.	Sex.	Age on Reception (Years).	Education.	Occupation previous to Conviction.	Crime or Charge.	Date of Conviction (if convicted).	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date Exp. the term of Imprisonment.
ARMAGH.									
A. J. M'G.	306	F.	33	R.	Farmer.	Acting in a manner likely to cause a breach of the peace.	18. 3. 02	6 m. mths. or hall.	14. 1. 0
T. P. M'G.	886	M.	26	R. W.	Labourer.	Attempt to enter with intent to commit a felony.	-	Boromad.	18. 6. 0
W. B.	918	M.	60	R. W.	Dancer.	Drunk.	8. 10. 02	4 days imp. or 1s. 6d.	8. 8. 0
S. M.	1188	F.	37	R. W.	Servant.	Vagrancy.	34. 12. 02	1 mth. imp.	14. 12. 0
BELFAST.									
A. G.	531	F.	37	R. W.	Prostitute.	Assault.	18. 4. 02	3 m. mths. h. l. and 5 m. mths. or hall.	18. 4. 0
J. R.	1801	M.	35	R. W.	Piccer.	Wounding.	-	Custody during Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.	21. 6. 0
H. M'G.	994	F.	68	Ill.	Nurse.	Larceny.	24. 7. 02	6 weeks h. l.	15. 1. 0
H. D.	1732	F.	34	R. W.	Prostitute.	Drunk and disorderly.	12. 11. 02	1 m. mths. or 4ls.	12. 11. 0
CASTLEREAR.									
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLONMEL.									
W. R.	388	M.	55	Ill.	Nurse.	Malicious wounding.	-	Custody during the Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.	18. 6. 0
F. M.	479	M.	30	R. W.	Farmer.	Murder.	-	For trial, Custody during Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.	24. 8. 0
CORK (Male).									
D. H.	170	M.	26	R. W.	Labourer.	Assault and attempt to choke his aunt.	12. 2. 02	2 m. mths. hall.	11. 2. 0
P. M.	1325 91	M.	25	R.	do.	Wounding.	2. 2. 02	6 m. mths. h. l. from 3. 2. 02.	14. 11. 0
D. O'K.	868	M.	62	R. W.	Nurse.	Attempt to commit suicide.	1. 11. 02	Custody during His Majesty's pleasure.	25. 1. 0
CORK (Female).									
F. M.	890	F.	33	R. W.	Housekeeping.	Murder.	-	Custody during Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.	30. 10. 0

in LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS, during Year ended 31st December, 1902,
of Royal Commission, 1884.)

No.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.	Whether previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating in Prison).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed cause of Insanity.	Termination of Case.		
						Received in Prison.	Removed to Asylum. Name of Asylum and Date of Removal.	Died in Prison with Date.
ARMAGH.								
1	Insane.	Yes.	—	Delusional.	Not known.	—	Armagh, 31. 3. 02.	—
2	do.	do.	—	Mania with delusions.	do.	—	Armagh, 10. 3. 02.	—
3	do.	do.	—	Acute mania.	do.	—	Armagh, 10. 10. 02.	—
4	do.	do.	—	Dementia with delusions.	do.	—	Armagh, 11. 12. 02.	—
BELFAST.								
5	Insane.	Yes.	—	Sub-acute mania.	Drink.	—	Belfast, 9. 3. 02.	—
6	do.	Not known.	—	Dementia and delusions.	Not known.	—	Dundrum, 28. 7. 02.	—
7	do.	do.	—	Severe mania.	Distraction.	—	Belfast, 4. 8. 02.	—
8	do.	No.	—	Acute mania.	Alcoholism.	—	Belfast, 20. 11. 02.	—
CASTLEBAR.								
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CLONMEL.								
9	Idiot.	—	—	Idiocy.	Congenital.	—	Dundrum, 14. 7. 02.	—
10	Insane.	No.	—	Delusional with homicidal tendencies.	Probably hereditary.	—	Clonmel, 8. 10. 02. Received back 28. 11. 02. Dundrum, 9. 12. 02.	—
CORK (Male).								
11	Insane.	Unknown.	—	Alcoholic mania.	Drink.	—	Cork, 4. 3. 02.	—
12	Good.	do.	6 months and 7 days.	Acute mania.	Degraded mind.	—	Cork, 14. 6. 02.	—
13	—	No.	—	Had no form of insanity.	—	—	Dundrum, 6. 11. 02.	—
CORK (Female).								
14	Insane.	Yes.	—	Melancholia and delusions.	Not known.	—	Dundrum, 13. 12. 02.	—

TABLE XIII.—PARTICULARS of each case of INSANITY (amongst Prisoners) in 1894

Initials of Name.	Reg. No.	Sex.	Age on Reception (Years).	Education.	Occupation previous to Conviction.	Crime or Charge.	Date of Conviction (if Convicted).	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.
DUNDALK.									
P. S.,	408	M.	42	R. W.	Labourer,	I. Assault,	24. 8. 02	I. 2 a. mths. & 1.	27. 8. 02
						II. do.,	—	II. 2 a. mths. h. i. to follow.	
GALWAY.									
M. K.,	419	M.	38	Ill.	Labourer,	Threatening language, .	17. 7. 02	1 mth. jail,	8. 7. 02
J. F.,	445	M.	35	R. W.	do.,	Failing to attend at petty sessions, he having been served with a summons to do so.	—	Remand,	6. 8. 02
J. L.,	406	M.	28	R. W.	Police constable,	Murder,	4. 12. 02	Custody during Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.	20. 8. 02
KILKENNY.									
P. J. C.,	366	M.	40	R. W.	Labourer,	Larceny,	7. 5. 02	3 a. mths. & 1.	5. 6. 02
M. H.,	392	M.	40	Ill.	do.,	Vagrancy,	30. 5. 02	1 a. mth. & 1.	30. 5. 02
J. G.,	338	M.	25	R. W.	Brushmaker,	Assault,	—	Remand,	4. 7. 02
P. D., SPR. R. M.	153	M.	20	Ill.	Labourer,	Burglary,	18. 2. 02	12 a. mths. h. 1.	6. 2. 02
H. G.,	765	M.	67	R. W.	Farmer,	Wounding,	—	Custody during Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.	21. 10. 02
KILMAINHAM.									
P. M.,	356	M.	34	R. W.	Labourer,	Vagrancy,	10. 3. 02	1 a. mth. & 1.	10. 3. 02
P. C.,	437	M.	29	R. W.	do.,	Assault,	—	Remand,	20. 4. 02
J. F.,	617	M.	20	R. W.	do.,	Drunkenness,	12. 6. 02	7 days impt.,	12. 6. 02
A. C.,	736	M.	40	Supr.	Book-keeper,	do.,	25. 6. 02	7 days impt.,	25. 6. 02
T. C.,	1000	M.	64	Ill.	Labourer,	Found in an enclosed area for an unlawful purpose.	0. 0. 02	3 a. mths. h. 1.	5. 7. 02
LIMERICK (Male).									
M. S.,	806	M.	28	Ill.	Horse-buyer,	Drunk and disorderly, .	18. 7. 02	14 days h. 1. or 12a.	17. 7. 02
LIMERICK (Female).									
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

General Prisons Board, Ireland.

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and CONVICT PRISONS, during Year ended 31st December, 1902—*continued.*

1902
 31st December, 1902

continued.

No.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.	Whether previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating in Prison).	Formed Insanity.	Supposed cause of Insanity.	Received in Prison.	Termination of Case.		
							Remitted to Asylum.	Discharged in Prison with Date.	Remaining in Prison.
DUNDALK.									
15	Insane.	Yes.	—	Emotional Insanity, with homicidal tendency.	Not known.	—	Richmond, 4. 9. 02.	—	—
GALWAY.									
16	Insane.	No.	—	Dementia.	Not known.	—	Ballinasloe, 16. 7. 02.	—	—
17	do.	No.	—	do.	do.	—	Ballinasloe, 13. 8. 02.	—	—
18	Same.	No.	—	—	do.	—	Dundrum, 15. 12. 02.	—	—
KILKENNY.									
19	Partially insane.	Unknown.	—	Mania.	Not known.	—	Kilkenny, 20. 6. 02.	—	—
20	Insane.	Yes.	—	Congenital mental deficiency.	do.	—	Kilkenny, 28. 6. 02.	—	—
21	Not actually insane.	Unknown.	4 days.	Mania.	Excessive drinking.	—	Kilkenny, 15. 7. 02.	—	—
22	Same.	do.	8 mths. and 19 days.	do.	Not known.	—	Kilkenny, 18. 12. 02.	—	—
23	Partially Insane.	Yes.	—	do.	do.	—	Dundrum, 4. 12. 02.	—	—
KILMAKNOTHAM.									
24	Insane.	Yes.	—	Melancholia.	Not known.	—	Richmond, 16. 3. 02.	—	—
25	do.	Not known.	—	Acute mania.	do.	—	Richmond, 1. 5. 02.	—	—
26	do.	do.	—	Dementia.	do.	—	Richmond, 13. 6. 02.	—	—
27	do.	do.	—	Dementia.	do.	—	Richmond, 2. 7. 02.	—	—
28	do.	do.	—	Senile dementia.	Infirmary at age.	—	Richmond, 13. 9. 02.	—	—
LIMERICK (Male).									
29	Excited.	No.	—	Acute mania.	Drunk.	—	Limerick, 25. 9. 02.	—	—
LIMERICK (Female).									
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XIII.—PARTICULARS of each case of INSANITY (amongst Prisoners) in Londonderry.

Initials of Name.	Reg. No.	Sex.	Age on Reception (Years.)	Educational	Occupation previous to Conviction.	Crime or Charge.	Date of Conviction (if Convicted).	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.
LONDONDERY.									
J. M.,	1000	M.	34	R.W.	Tramp,	Vagrancy.	11. 12. 01	1 a. with h. l.,	11. 12. 01
R. M'C.,	185	F.	04	III.	Dealer,	Drunk.	23. 3. 02	1 a. with h. l.,	20. 0. 02
J. P.,	675	M.	56	III.	Begging.	Vagrancy.	22. 7. 02	1 a. with h. l.,	21. 7. 02
C. S.,	381	F.	51	R.	Servant,	Vagrancy.	10. 0. 02	1 a. with h. l.,	19. 0. 02
P. M.,	1001	M.	21	R.W.	Labourer,	Breaking glass	—	Remand,	24. 10. 02
P.M.W.,	904	M.	30	R.	Mexican,	Neglecting his children,	25. 2. 02	1. 7 days imprt. 11. 3 a. with imprt.	25. 2. 02
MOUNTJOY.									
R. C.,	1009	M.	32	R.W.	Foreman highway.	Malevolently wounding his wife,	9. 4. 02	Custody during the Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.	9. 4. 02
J. C.,	1251	M.	21	R.W.	Shoemaker,	Indecent assault,	2. 6. 02	do.,	4. 2. 02
J. K.,	3206	M.	45	R.W.	do.,	Loitering,	20. 8. 02	2 a. with h. l.,	20. 8. 02
T. J.,	3542	M.	24	R.W.	Labourer,	Drunkenness,	5. 12. 02	1. 7 days or 10s., 11. 7 days or half,	5. 12. 02
J. P.,	3357	M.	45	III.	Coach smith,	Use threats of violence,	17. 12. 02	2 a. with, or half,	17. 12. 02
R. H.,	3358	F.	10	III.	Prostitute,	Drunk,	13. 8. 02	1 a. with imprt. or 60s.,	13. 8. 02
M. A. T.	4730	F.	20	R.W.	do.,	Vagrancy,	16. 10. 02	1 a. with h. l.,	16. 10. 02
R. C.,	4958	F.	32	R.W.	do.,	Soliciting,	1. 12. 02	1 a. with imprt. or 40s.,	1. 12. 02
SLIGO.									
S. O.,	925	F.	63	III.	Married woman,	I. Drunk. II. Drunk and disorderly III. do. IV. Neglect child,	14. 4. 02	I. 1 a. with, or 41s. 6d., II. 1 a. with imprt. III. 1 a. with imprt. IV. 2 a. with imprt.	14. 4. 02
P. G.,	485	M.	30	R.W.	Farmer,	Attempt to murder his wife,	—	Custody during the Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.	31. 7. 02
TRALEE.									
TULLAMORE.									

and CONVICT PRISONS, during Year ended 31st December, 1902—continued.

No.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.	Whether previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating in Prison).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed cause of Insanity.	Termination of Case.			
						Recovered in Prison.	Removed to Asylum.	Died in Prison with Date.	Residing in Prison.
LONDONDERRY.									
30	Insane, . .	Not known,	—	Mania, . . .	Habits of life,	—	Londonderry, 4. 1. 02.	—	—
31	Sane, . . .	do., . .	2 days, . .	do., . . .	Drink, . . .	—	Londonderry, 12. 8. 02.	—	—
32	Insane, . .	do., . .	—	do., . . .	Hereditary, .	—	Londonderry, 30. 7. 02.	—	—
33	do., . . .	do., . .	—	do., . . .	Habits of life,	—	Londonderry, 3. 10. 02.	—	—
34	do., . . .	do., . .	—	Religious mania,	do., . . .	—	Londonderry, 31. 10. 02.	—	—
35	Sane, . . .	No, . . .	2 months,	Suicidal mania, .	Made of life, .	—	Londonderry, 9. 12. 02.	—	—
MOUNTJOY.									
36	Doubtful, .	Not known,	—	No symptoms observed by Medical Officer,	—	—	Dundrum, 21. 4. 02.	—	—
37	do., . . .	do., . .	—	do., . . .	—	—	Dundrum, 15. 6. 02.	—	—
38	Unsound, .	do., . .	—	Paralysis, . . .	Not known, .	—	Richmond, 9. 5. 02.	—	—
39	Insane, . .	do., . .	—	Acute mania, . .	do., . . .	—	Richmond, 12. 12. 02.	—	—
40	do., . . .	do., . .	—	Delusional insanity, .	Drink, . . .	—	Richmond, 31. 12. 02.	—	—
41	Insane, . .	No, . . .	—	Mania, . . .	Intemperance,	—	Richmond, 23. 5. 02.	—	—
42	do., . . .	Yes, . .	—	Delusional insanity, .	do., . . .	—	Richmond, 30. 10. 02.	—	—
43	do., . . .	No, . . .	—	do., . . .	Not known, .	—	Richmond, 28. 12. 02.	—	—
SLIGO.									
44	Insane, . .	Yes, . .	—	Acute mania, . .	Alcoholism, .	—	Sligo, 24. 4. 02.	—	—
45	do., . . .	Not known,	—	Humidist, . . .	Hereditary, .	—	Dundrum, 15. 12. 02.	—	—
TRALEE.									
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TULLAMORE.									
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XIII.—PARTICULARS of each case of INSANITY (amongst Prisoners) in LEO

Initials of Name.	Reg. No.	Sex	Age on Reception (Y. case).	Education.	Occupation previous to Conviction.	Crime or Charge.	Date of Conviction (if Convicted).	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.
WATERFORD.									
J. M.,	1189	F.	48	R.W.	Domestic.	Assault.	8. 1. 02	3 a. mths. impt.	35. 11. 02
J. S.,	436	F.	32	R.W.	Prostitute.	Larceny.	26. 6. 02	6 a. mths. h. l.	18. 5. 02
J. C.,	612	F.	36	III.	do.	Larceny.	29. 10. 02	12 a. mths. h. l.	4. 7. 02
WEXFORD.									
P. S.,	48	M.	25	R.W.	Labourer.	Indecent assault.	-	Custody during the pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant	21. 2. 02
M. D.,	335	F.	31	III.	None.	I. Drunk. II. Harboured and neglected her children.	8. 2. 02	I. 7 days h. l. or do. II. 2 mths. h. l.	5. 2. 02
P. R.,	442	M.	21	III.	Labourer.	Drunk and disorderly.	30. 10. 02	7 days impt.	30. 10. 02
MARYBOROUGH.									
J. M'K.,	D 138	M.	22	R.W.	Labourer.	Man-slaughter.	10. 3. 02	5 years p. a.	14. 11. 02
W. S.,	D 241	M.	38	R.W.	Soldier and labourer.	Striking his superior officer.	21. 2. 00	7 years p. a.	-
A. C.,	D 320	M.	30	R.W.	Tailor.	Breaking and entering a R.C. chapel and stealing therein by night.	3. 7. 01	10 years p. a.	2. 5. 01
M. S.,	D 266	M.	24	R.W.	Labourer.	I. Falsely breaking and entering R.C. chapel and stealing 6s. 6d. II. Breaking and entering R.C. chapel with intent. III. Malicious wounding.	20. 3. 02	I. 5 years p. a. II. do. III. do. (concurrently.)	13. 1. 02
MOUNTJOY (Convict).									
J. D.,	D 240	M.	36	R.W.	Bar-keeper.	Casually knowing girl under 18 years.	8. 12. 00	5 years p. a.	22. 5. 00
MOUNTJOY Female (Convict).									
L. R.,	D 255	F.	36	R.W.	Prostitute.	Malicious damage.	8. 2. 01	3 years p. a.	14. 1. 01

NOTE.—In addition to the above, 3 males committed to Local Prisons on

* Received direct into Convict Prison on 18. 4. 00.

General Prisons Board, Ireland.

and CONVICT PRISONS, during Year ended 31st December, 1902.—*continued.*

45

No.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.	Whether previously Insane.	Length of imprisonment previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating in Prison).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed cause of Insanity.	Termination of Cases.		
						Returned to Prison.	Removed to Asylum.	Died in Prison, with Date.
							Name of Asylum and Date of Removal.	
WATERFORD.								
46	Insane.	Not.	—	Chronic dementia.	Alcohol.	—	Waterford, 22. 1. 02.	—
47	do.	do.	—	Melancholia.	do.	—	Waterford 1. 7. 02.	—
48	Same.	do.	4 months.	Acute mania.	do.	—	Waterford, 2. 11. 02.	—
WEXFORD.								
49	Excitable.	Not known.	—	Dementia.	Hereditary.	—	Dundrum, 13. 5. 02.	—
50	Same.	do.	10 days.	Delusional.	Drink.	—	Ennisceorthy, 22. 10. 02.	—
51	Insane.	Yes.	—	Melancholia.	Sunstroke.	—	Ennisceorthy 20. 10. 02.	—
PRISONS.								
MARYBOROUGH.								
52	Good.	No record.	5 years and 11 mths.	Melancholia.	Hereditary.	—	Dundrum, 24. 2. 02.	—
53	do.	do.	5 years and 6 mths.	do.	Masturbation.	—	Dundrum, 30. 9. 01.	—
54	do.	do.	1 year and 5 mths.	Suicidal mania.	Hereditary.	—	Dundrum, 27. 10. 02.	—
55	do.	do.	9 mths.	do.	Not known.	—	Dundrum, 15. 12. 02.	—
MOUNTJOY (Convict).								
56	Sound.	No.	1 year and 2 mths.	Delusional insanity.	No assignable cause.	—	Dundrum, 11. 4. 02.	—
MOUNTJOY Female (Convict).								
57	Insane.	Yes.	—	Recurrent mania.	Not known.	—	Dundrum, 8. 9. 02.	—

on being brought up at Petty Sessions, sent therefrom direct to Lunatic Asylum.

on being brought up at Petty Sessions, sent thenceforth direct to Lunatic Asylum.

TABLE XIV.—RETURN OF RESTRAINTS, PRISON OFFENCES, AND PUNISHMENTS
(Required by section 15
(See paragraph 93 of Report

PRISONS.	Number of Cases of Restraints.				Prison Punishments.						(c) Total number of Prisoners punished.	
	Irons (Hand-cuffs.)		Muffs with Straps or Restraint Jackets.		Punishment Cells.		Dietary Punishment.		Loss of Stage Class or Privilege.			
Gross Total M. & F.	1		125		101		2,241		853		2,346	
Local Prisons.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Armagh,	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	11	1	2	23	0
Belfast,	-	-	21	13	30	8	460	156	128	0	578	115
Castlebar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	-	6	4
Clonmel,	-	-	1	-	3	-	42	-	0	-	30	-
Cork Male,	-	-	3	-	1	-	157	-	24	-	169	-
Cork Female,	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	115	-	1	-	50
Dundalk,	-	-	-	-	1	-	88	-	38	-	83	-
Galway,	-	-	-	2	1	2	20	8	-	1	22	6
Kilkenny,	-	-	2	-	20	-	43	-	8	-	48	-
Kilmainham,	-	-	2	-	-	-	138	-	10	-	150	-
Limerick Male,	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	6	-	61	-
Limerick Female,	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	20	-	1	-	18
Londonderry,	-	-	0	2	0	1	130	13	30	2	163	16
Mountjoy,	-	-	12	4	1	2	604	24	351	1	468	34
Sligo,	-	-	-	2	-	-	38	-	1	-	30	-
Tralee,	-	-	1	-	-	-	40	1	23	-	44	1
Wexford,	-	-	2	1	4	-	240	10	30	1	118	10
Waterford,	-	-	4	2	-	-	94	14	5	4	85	17
Wick,	-	-	0	-	1	-	52	2	12	3	41	4
TOTAL LOCAL PRISONS.	-	-	63	40	68	13	2,265	348	681	24	1,833	236
* Net Total do. (Coln. a, b, c.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,629	225
Convict Prisons.												
Maryborough,	1	-	13	-	5	-	148	-	117	-	80	-
Mountjoy Male,	-	-	8	-	10	-	38	-	31	-	35	-
Mountjoy Female,	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	12	-	-	-	7
TOTAL CONVICT PRISONS.	1	-	21	1	15	5	186	2	148	-	122	7
* Net Total do. (Coln. a, b, c.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	7

* *I.e.*, after deduction for cases of prisoners transferred during the year from one prison to

in LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS from 1st JANUARY, 1902, to 31st DECEMBER, 1902.
of 40 & 41 Viet., cap. 49.)
of Royal Commission, 1884.)

(b) Number of Prisoners not punished.		(c) Total number of Prisoners during the Year. (Column a & b)		Prison Offences.										Prisoners.
				Violence.		Escapes and Attempts to Escape.		Indiscipline.		Other Breaches of Regulation.		Total Offences.		
33,449		35,754		109		2		1,460		3,517		5,214		Gross Total M. & F.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Local Prisons.
999	313	955	322	-	1	-	-	5	-	27	15	92	16	Armagh.
3,902	1,074	4,350	2,090	29	9	-	-	125	16	575	120	729	181	Belfast.
919	197	925	111	-	-	1	-	2	-	6	7	9	7	Castlesbarrow.
957	-	723	-	2	-	-	-	91	-	102	-	125	-	Clonsilla.
1,575	-	1,784	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	212	-	232	-	Cork Male.
-	1,006	-	1,006	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	145	-	151	Cork Female.
668	-	680	-	1	-	-	-	28	-	70	-	115	-	Dundalk.
584	294	606	210	-	1	-	-	22	2	17	6	39	10	Dundalk, Galway.
101	-	630	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	70	-	112	-	Killicenny.
2,607	-	3,007	-	1	-	-	-	104	-	165	-	269	-	Kilmainham.
1,391	-	1,392	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	79	-	145	-	Limerick Male.
-	434	-	432	-	7	-	-	-	4	-	25	-	46	Limerick Female.
1,313	569	1,870	595	7	1	-	-	68	4	198	22	263	27	Londonderry.
3,915	4,511	4,333	5,508	7	11	-	-	121	1	302	41	500	53	Mountjoy.
701	219	731	228	-	2	-	-	13	-	48	2	61	4	Sligo.
623	137	685	128	-	1	-	-	41	-	-	38	99	1	Trillick.
458	212	570	222	-	-	-	-	505	5	120	39	645	44	Tullamore.
706	571	881	588	4	8	-	-	91	1	80	12	184	24	Waterford.
339	132	489	136	11	-	-	-	37	1	60	9	103	10	Wexford.
21,619	11,410	23,500	11,733	53	42	1	-	1,437	68	2,625	547	4,174	574	TOTAL LOCAL PRISONS.
21,018	11,397	22,847	11,722	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Net Total do. (Cols. a, b, c).
														Convict Prisons.
202	-	202	-	3	-	1	-	3	-	314	-	321	-	Maryborough.
175	-	211	-	9	-	-	-	3	-	80	-	90	-	Mountjoy Male.
-	13	-	20	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	10	Mountjoy Female.
377	13	499	20	12	2	1	-	6	-	437	8	456	10	TOTAL CONVICT PRISONS.
220	14	329	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Net Total do. (Cols. a, b, c).

another and so counted twice.

TABLE XV.--OFFENCES and COMMITMENTS of JUVENILES, *i.e.*, PRISONERS under 16 years of age, from 1st January, 1902, to 31st December, 1902 (included in foregoing Tables).

PRISONS.	CONVICTED							NOT CONVICTED AND UNTHIRN			TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTS.	
	AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.		SUMMARILY.		BY CHARGES MADE IN COURT.							
	Under 12 Years.	12 and under 16 Years.	Under 12 Years.	12 and under 16 Years.	12 and under 16 Years.	Under 12 Years.	12 and under 16 Years.	Under 12 Years.	12 and under 16 Years.	Under 12 Years.	12 and under 16 Years.	
TOTAL, M. & F. .	-	5	10	120	-	10	125	4	55	14	20	

MALES.

Larger Prisons.											
Armagh,	-	-	1	8	-	1	9	1	3	2	1
Belfast,	-	3	-	14	-	-	17	-	15	-	1
Castlebar,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Cloemmel,	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	1
Cork Male,	-	-	2	31	-	2	33	-	3	2	1
Dundalk,	-	-	1	9	-	1	10	-	2	1	1
Galway,	-	1	-	5	-	-	6	-	5	-	1
Kilkenney,	-	-	1	2	-	1	3	-	1	-	1
Kilmainham,	-	1	-	11	-	-	12	2	14	3	1
Limerick Male,	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	-	4	-	1
Londonderry,	-	-	2	7	-	2	9	-	1	2	1
Mountjoy,	-	-	-	13	-	-	13	-	-	2	1
Sligo,	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	1	1	1
Tralee,	-	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	1	-	1
Tullamore,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Waterford,	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	1
Wexford,	-	-	1	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	1
Total Males,	-	5	9	114	-	9	119	4	50	13	20

FEMALES.

Larger Prisons.											
Armagh,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Belfast,	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	3	-	1
Castlebar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cork Female,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
Galway,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Limerick Female,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Londonderry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mountjoy,	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
Sligo,	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Tralee,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Tullamore,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Waterford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wexford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total Females,	-	-	1	6	-	1	6	-	5	1	2

TABLE XVI.—SENTENCES ON JUVENILE PRISONERS COMMITTED FROM THE 1st JANUARY, 1902, TO 31st DECEMBER, 1902.

Prisoners.	Total Sentences for 3 Years and upwards.	IMPRISONMENT FOR												Sentences re-ordered and not passed, &c.	Sent to Reformatory without having been previously sent to Industrial School.	Fined, Bailed, or kept the Peace, &c.	Total.	
		12 Months and upwards.	Under 12 Months and above 6.	6 Months only.	Under 6 Months and above 3.	3 Months only.	Under 3 Months and above 2.	2 Months and above 1.	1 Month and above.	14 Days.	14 Days and above.	7 Days and above.	48 Hours.					24 Hours.
TOTAL, M. & F.	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	9	11	18	46	1	5	14	17	4	5	135

MALES.

Larger Prisons.																		
Armagh.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Belmont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Castlesbar.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Downpatrick.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dublin.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Galway.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kilmainham.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Monaghan.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mountjoy.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Phoenix Park.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Shannon.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Waterford.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wexford.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total Males.	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	9	10	18	43	1	5	13	16	3	5	128

FEMALES.

Larger Prisons.																	
Armagh.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Belmont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Castlesbar.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Downpatrick.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dublin.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Galway.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kilmainham.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Monaghan.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mountjoy.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Phoenix Park.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Shannon.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Waterford.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wexford.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total Females.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	7

TABLE XVII.—CONDITION OF JUVENILES 33 to

PERSONS.	EDUCATION OF COMMITTEES.							
	Neither Read nor Write.		Read or Read and Write Imperfectly.		Read and Write Well.		Superior Instruction.	
	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16 years.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16 years.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16 years.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16 years.
Total, M. & F., . . .	6	32	5	39	3	109	-	-

MALES.

Armagh,	-	2	-	-	2	9	-	-
Belfast,	-	6	-	-	-	27	-	-
Castlereagh,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Clonsilla,	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Cork, Male,	-	6	2	2	-	16	-	-
Dundalk,	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-
Galway,	-	-	-	1	-	16	-	-
Kilkenny,	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
Kilmallick,	3	5	-	14	-	7	-	-
Limerick, Male,	-	2	-	1	-	10	-	-
Londonderry,	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	-
Mountjoy,	-	6	-	-	-	7	-	-
Sligo,	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Tralee,	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	-
Tullamore,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford,	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-
Wexford,	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Total Males,	5	31	5	37	3	101	-	-

FEMALES.

Armagh,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belfast,	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Castlereagh,	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Cork Female,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galway,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick, Female,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Londonderry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountjoy,	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Sligo,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tralee,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Tullamore,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wexford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Females,	1	1	-	2	-	8	-	-

EDUCATION and RELIGION in 1902.

RELIGION.										PRISONS.
Church of Ireland.		Presbyterians.		Roman Catholics.		Other Religions.		Total.		
Under 12 years.	12 and under 16 years.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16 years.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16 years.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16 years.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16 years.	
2	24	1	12	11	142	-	2	14	180	Total, M. & F.

MALES.

12	17	-	-	-	7	-	1	2	11	Armagh.
-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	22	Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Castibhar.
-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	Clonmel.
-	1	-	-	2	23	-	-	2	24	Cork, Male.
-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	4	Dundalk.
-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	Dundalk.
-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	3	Galway.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kilkenny.
-	-	-	-	3	25	-	1	3	29	Kilmainham.
-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	Limerick, Male.
-	1	1	1	1	6	-	-	2	8	Londonderry.
-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	Mountjoy.
-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	Sligo.
-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	Trillick.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tullamore.
-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	6	Waterford.
-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	1	2	Wexford.
2	23	1	10	10	134	-	2	13	169	Total Males.

FEMALES.

-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Armagh.
-	1	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	12	Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Castibhar.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cork, Female.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Galway.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Limerick, Female.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Londonderry.
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	Mountjoy.
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	Sligo.
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Trillick.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tullamore.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Waterford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wexford.
-	1	-	2	1	8	-	-	1	11	Total Females.

TABLE XVIII.—CRIMES of CONVICTS committed under fresh sentences of penal servitude during the year ended 31st December, 1902, and of all Convicts in custody on that date.

CRIMES.	Number Committed under fresh sentences of penal servitude during year.		No. in custody on 31st Dec., 1902.			
			Maryborough.	Mountjoy.	Total Males.	Mountjoy Female.
	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.
Aiding and assisting the commission of Rape.	-	-	2	-	2	-
Aiding and abetting Larceny.	-	-	1	-	1	-
Arson.	3	-	6	-	6	-
Assault and Robbery.	2	1	1	-	2	1
Assault with intent to Steal.	-	-	1	-	1	-
Attempt to commit Abominable Offence.	1	-	1	-	1	-
Attempt to Murder.	-	-	1	-	1	-
Attempted Arson.	-	-	1	-	1	-
Attempted Buggery.	1	-	1	-	1	-
Base Coin, having, making, uttering, or intending to utter.	-	-	3	-	3	-
Bigamy.	-	-	1	-	1	-
Breaking and Entering.	-	-	18	-	18	-
Burglary, &c.	2	-	6	2	9	-
Carnal knowledge of Girl under 13.	3	-	6	-	6	-
Cattle Stealing.	1	-	-	1	1	-
Conspiracy to Murder.	-	-	1	-	1	-
Embezzlement.	1	-	-	1	1	-
Felony.	-	-	2	-	2	-
Feloniously shooting at.	-	-	1	-	1	-
Feloniously setting fire to Dwelling-house.	-	-	1	-	1	-
Forgery.	-	-	1	-	1	1
Having implements of Coining.	1	-	1	-	1	-
Housebreaking.	6	-	12	2	14	-
Indecent Assault.	1	-	1	-	1	-
Larceny, &c.	4	2	31	1	38	6
Malignant Wounding.	1	-	2	-	2	-
Manslaughter.	6	1	41	1	52	6
Military and Naval Offences.	-	-	1	-	1	-
Murder.	-	-	14	2	16	-
Obstructing Railway.	-	-	1	-	1	-
Obtaining Goods and Money by False Pretences.	1	-	3	1	4	-
Rape.	9	-	18	1	19	-
Receiving, &c.	3	-	7	-	7	-
Rotiously damage Dwelling-house.	-	-	1	-	1	-
Robbery, &c.	2	-	11	-	13	-
Sacrilege.	2	-	1	-	1	-
Sheep stealing.	-	-	1	-	1	-
Shopbreaking.	1	-	1	-	1	-
Throwing Vitriol, with Intent.	-	-	1	-	1	-
Wounding.	-	-	4	-	4	-
Wounding with Intent.	2	-	2	-	3	-
Totals.	53	4	221	13	234	1

TABLE XIX.—STATEMENT of ACCOMMODATION for PRISONERS in the Local and Convict Prisons (not including Bridewells), and of the daily average and greatest number of Male and Female Prisoners, respectively, during the year ended 31st December, 1902.

Prisons.	Number of Cells fitted for present occupation.			Number of other Cells that could be made available.			Number of Rooms.			Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			Greatest Number of Prisoners.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Local Prisons.														
Armagh,	74	51	125	-	-	-	2	1	3	60	41	81	51	36
Belfast,	425	136	561	14	-	14	8	4	10	354	125	479	425	168
Castlebar,	45	16	61	-	-	-	2	2	4	24	9	33	41	18
Clongmel,	151	-	151	-	-	-	6	-	6	53	-	53	79	-
Cork, Male,	209	-	209	-	-	-	3	-	3	101	-	101	197	-
Cork, Female,	-	133	133	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	77	77	-	99
Dundalk,	122	-	122	3	-	3	3	-	3	66	-	66	89	-
Galway,	101	22	123	4	8	12	4	1	5	51	18	67	67	23
Kilkenny,	109	8	177	3	-	3	2	-	2	65	-	65	96	-
Kilmainham,	169	-	169	-	-	-	14	-	14	137	-	137	192	-
Limerick, Male,	134	-	134	-	-	-	2	-	2	81	-	81	109	-
Limerick, Female,	-	94	94	-	8	8	-	1	1	-	31	31	-	43
Londonderry,	149	49	198	-	-	-	3	3	6	100	35	137	132	49
Sligo,	51	25	107	-	-	-	2	2	4	52	15	67	82	28
Trillick,	75	14	89	-	-	-	4	1	5	48	7	49	67	16
Fullamote,	89	40	129	5	-	5	8	3	11	54	19	73	71	30
Waterford,	71	10	114	3	-	3	2	2	4	39	31	70	70	48
Wexford,	60	51	117	-	-	-	7	1	8	37	10	47	59	17
Convict Prison.														
Maryborough,	221	-	221	8	-	8	2	-	2	163	-	163	228	-
Local and Convict Prisons.														
Mountjoy,	545	377	922	11	-	11	5	8	10	424	280	639	511	304
TOTAL,	3,653	1,907	4,450	51	16	67	77	29	106	1,970	695	2,563	-	-

TABLE XX.—RETURN of COMMITTEES, &c.

BRIDGWELLS.	Number in custody at Unlock on 1st January, 1903.		Number of Prisoners committed during year.											
			On remand and afterwards discharged, committed to larger Prisons under sentence, or otherwise disposed of.		Under sentence of									
					12 Hours.		24 Hours and above 12.		48 Hours and above 24.		72 Hours and above 48.		7 Days and above 72 Hours.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ballina, . . .	1	-	13	-	1	-	21	6	4	1	10	3	-	-
Birr, . . .	3	-	68	7	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	77	2
Clifden, . . .	2	1	7	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Fermoy, . . .	1	-	46	18	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
Kilrush, . . .	-	-	21	4	-	-	1	-	11	2	-	-	3	-
Loughrea, . . .	-	-	9	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-
Mallow, . . .	3	-	64	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
New Ross, . . .	2	-	30	13	-	-	12	3	8	3	-	-	-	-
Newry, . . .	-	-	41	5	-	-	-	-	84	16	-	-	3	1
Total, . . .	12	1	299	60	1	-	37	10	121	26	11	3	83	4

to BRIDEWELLS during the Year 1902.

Total Number of direct Commitments during year.		Number received on way to larger Prisons.		Number otherwise received.		Total number of Prisoners received.		Greatest number of either sex in custody at any one time during above period.		Daily average number in custody.		Number in custody at Lock-Up on 31st December, 1902.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
32	10	22	9	-	-	74	13	6	3	'49	'10	-	-
141	47	28	4	-	-	160	31	7	4	2'10	'74	-	-
8	3	16	2	1	-	35	5	2	1	'09	'10	-	-
59	19	-	-	-	-	50	19	6	6	'85	'23	-	-
36	6	-	-	-	-	34	6	3	2	'24	'04	-	-
13	3	27	4	-	-	40	7	4	2	'11	'03	-	-
64	10	14	-	-	-	78	19	5	1	'29	'02	-	-
50	18	5	-	-	-	55	18	4	3	'65	'28	2	-
130	22	19	4	2	1	151	29	5	2	'96	'17	-	-
544	128	131	25	3	1	678	164	-	-	5'73	1'08	2	-

TABLE XXI.—RETURN of the STAFF of the undermentioned PRISONS and BRIDEWELLS and of the STATE INHERIATN REFORMATORY, on 31st December, 1902, including vacancies.

PRISONS, Etc.	MALE OFFICERS.							FEMALE OFFICERS.				Total.	
	Governors and Deputy Governors.	Chief Wardens.	Chaplains.	Surgeons and Apothecaries.	Clerks and Store-keepers.	Wardens and Bridewell-keepers.	Other Subordinate Officers.	Superintendent and Deputy Superintendents.	Matrons.	Assistant Matrons and Female Attendants or Bridewell-keepers.	Servants.	Males.	Females.
LOCAL PRISONS.													
Armagh,	1	1	3	1	1	11	—	—	1	3	1	13	—
Belfast,	2	2	2	1	3	35	2	—	1	14	2	47	—
Castlebar,	1	1	2	1	—	8	—	—	—	2	—	13	—
Clonmel,	1	1	2	1	1	12	—	—	—	—	1	16	—
Cork, Male,	2	1	5	1	1	23	1	—	—	—	1	34	—
Cork, Female,	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	12	1	17	—
Dundalk,	1	1	3	1	1	12	—	—	—	—	1	19	—
Galway,	1	1	2	1	1	9	1	—	—	2	1	16	—
Kilkenny,	1	1	2	1	1	13	—	—	—	—	1	19	—
Kilmainham,	2	1	2	1	1	18	2	—	—	—	1	27	—
Limerick, Male,	1	1	2	2	1	14	—	—	—	—	1	21	—
Limerick, Female,	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	11	1	15	—
Londonderry,	1	1	3	1	1	14	—	—	1	5	1	21	—
Sligo,	1	1	2	1	—	11	—	—	—	2	1	14	—
Tralee,	1	1	2	1	—	11	—	—	—	2	1	14	—
Tullamore,	1	1	2	1	1	11	—	—	—	3	1	17	—
Waterford,	1	1	2	1	—	9	—	—	1	4	1	14	—
Wexford,	1	1	2	1	—	9	—	—	—	2	1	14	—
CONVICT PRISON.													
Maryboro',	2	1	2	1	1	43	3	—	—	—	1	79	—
LOCAL AND CONVICT PRISON.													
Mountjoy,	2	2	4	2	7	60	12	1	6	28	5	83	0
STATE INHERITANCE REFORMATORY.													
Ennis,	1	1	1	1	—	4	—	—	1	1	1	8	—
BRIDEWELLS.													
Ballina,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Birr,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Clifden,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Fermoy,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kilrush,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Loughrea,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Malinbeg,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
New Ross,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Newry,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total, 1902,	24	22	48	23	21	360	27	1	13	90	26	524	130
Total, 1901,	23	22	43	22	21	360	20	1	20	84	25	532	131

TABLE XXII.—ESCAPES FROM PRISONS AND BRIDEWELLS from 1st January, 1902, to 31st December, 1902.

Prison, &c., from which Escapes were effected.	Initials of Name.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Escape.	Offence of which convicted or charged.	Tried or Untried.	Whether confined separately or with others.	Whether retaken or not.
Maryboro', . .	J. L.	M.	43	6. 3. 02.	Feloniously wounding with intent to murder.	Tried.	Separately.	Not.
Birr Bridewell, . .	J. W.	M.	27	18. 7. 02.	Assault.	do.	do., .	Yes.

TABLE XXIII.—WORKS OF RECONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c., by Contract and by Prison Labour, during the Year ended 31st December, 1902.

LOCAL PRISONS.

Prisons.	Labour (Contract or Prison).	Detail of Works.
Armagh,	Contract.	Painting three wardens' cottages, front of prison, and front of Governor's house; supplying and erecting new gate between male and female yards; whitening ceilings and papering two bedrooms of Governor's house; supplying cistern, dining-room grate, and gasolier to Governor's house; erecting bridge of floor under steam boiler; supplying new front and sash doors for heating apparatus male prison.
Do.,	Prison.	Putting up wire runs on roofs of stone sheds and female prison; erecting new front and sash doors to heating apparatus male prison; taking down worn out and insufficient gas supply piping to offices, front gate, and Chief Warden's quarters, and putting up new piping giving an increased supply; erecting cistern, dining-room grate, and gasolier in Governor's house; carrying out general carpentry, glazing, plumbing, gas fitting, painting, whitewashing, and repairs to buildings.
Belfast,	Contract.	Erecting and fitting twenty new water closets in place of old ones; repairs to eave gutters which were blown down by storm.
Do.,	Prison.	Continuing the excavating and laying of new sewer pipes with manholes through prison grounds; completing the alterations in laundry as mentioned in last year's Report; making new cloak-room for female officers in quarters over laundry; papering six rooms and putting in two new grates in Governor's house; putting up wire netting screens in front of windows of observation cells in male prison; limewashing, colouring, and painting the entire prison; executing repairs to carpentry, plumbing, gas-fitting, and glazing works, also repairs to roofs, roads, paths, &c.
Castlebar,	Contract.	Erecting chimney pot and pointing Chief Warden's quarters; hanging and altering a gate in ladder yard; repairing roof of quarters at front gate; putting on a new chimney pot; pointing north gable of hospital; repairing lead pipes in connection with water supply in male prison; papering and painting dining-room in Governor's house.
Do.,	Prison.	Repairing stone sheds; putting new clothes hooks in hall of Governor's house; putting new bottom in boiler of bath in male prison; general painting, glazing, and whitewashing male and female prisons, and general small repairs to wood-work, &c.
Coomel,	Contract.	Dashing front wall of mess kitchen and portion of boundary wall in mess yard; dashing wall at rear of R.C. chapel; rebuilding arch in drying room of laundry, and refitting wash house with new troughs and channels; painting hall door, and painting and papering two rooms in Governor's house; erecting a new door-way and door in coal-shed; limewashing and painting six prison cottages, painting entrance gate and railing in front of cottages; general repairs to water and gas pipes, roofs and roof gutters.

TABLE XXIII. —WORKS OF RECONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c.—continued.

PRISONS.	Labour (Contract or Prison).	Detail of Works.
Gloucester, . . .	Prison, .	Making a concrete channel in wood yard, with surface trap; general repairs to water closets, water cocks, bells, &c.; general repairs to walls, walks, passages and flooring; general repairs to doors, window frames, stools, tables, food trays and locks; general repairs to painting, glazing, and limewashing.
Cork Male, . . .	Contract,	Painting and papering sitting-room and drawing-room in Governor's house; repairing cart weighing machine at entrance gate; erecting a new cylinder in mess room officers' quarters; fitting up gasolene Governor's house and office with incandescent burners, &c.
Do., . . .	Prison, .	Making eleven new seats, erecting a new confessional and altar and also fitting up a self-regulating sixteen to heating apparatus in wainscoting portion of R.C. chapel; erecting a new door and fitting up a lavatory basin in sterility; transposing four ordinary cells into two association cells main prison; fitting up an iron door as gate leading from No. 10 section to exercise yard; repairing coping and re-dashing portion of walls on range; fitting up a separate supply of gas to the corridors, from that of the cells, right and left wing of prison; erecting a new jaw box in kitchen, and fitting up a new syphon tank in W.C. Deputy Governor's quarters; limewashing prison and inside of boundary wall; carrying out the minor repairs and minor works of maintenance.
Cork Female, . . .	Contract,	Repairing the roof of gate lodge, also the ceiling and the boarding of room; dashing all the front of the prison with rubble facing; papering and whitening the ceiling of office; papering and whitening bed and sitting-rooms in Matron's quarters; supplying and fitting an electric bell between the prison and Matron's quarters; supplying new lead flashing for roof of penal ward, and putting on parapet over same with cement fillet; cementing parapet over the Warder's quarters; supplying and fixing up a new call bell at the gate of prison; removing from roof of new wing six dead lights; erecting six adjustable ventilators in their place; repairing ranges throughout the prison; repairing roof of new hall, chapel, warder's cottages.
Do., . . .	Prison, .	Opening well in schoolhouse yard, and making a connection with water supply of the prison for washing and flushing purposes; supplying and fixing up a gas lamp over entrance gate of the prison; supplying and fixing a hand-rail on wall of steps leading up to prison; supplying and fixing up a new cart weighbridge in the prison; supplying and fixing a new gully trap at top of steps leading up to prison to carry off surface water from terrace in front of the prison; supplying and fixing a two-light gasolene in the Matron's sitting room; supplying and fixing a new latch in office door; flagging footpath from end of old hall to chapel door; flagging a new area yard with a ring at south side of new hall; opening and fixing a sewer in one of the exercise yards; supplying and fixing new boiler pit in old hall; converting four cells in new hall into treble cells; taking down old bath furnace in old hall and erecting out and building up same; carrying out general repairs throughout the prison to bells, gongs, water and gas pipes, glazing, painting and whitewashing, &c.
Dundalk, . . .	Contract,	Repairing steam boiler; repairing steam pipes in cook-house; repainting range in Governor's kitchen; making two new iron doors for the fire; putting new sheet iron on portion of external tank; repairing crank pump; repairing weighbridge machine.
Do., . . .	Prison, .	Concreting flags in front of prison gate; repairing external leaky concreting cook-house yard; repairing supply water pipes of the boilers; putting on thirty-two galvanized pad bolts on the removing iron paling between garden and B wing of prison; putting on new lock on front gate; erecting new heating stove in last removing wooden platform over B 2 and A 2 wards; repairing of prison, brickwork of two furnaces, roof of stone shed, pump, &c.; painting external gates; repairing gas and water pipes; carrying out general repairs and minor works of maintenance of prison and officers' quarters; painting, whitewashing, glazing, &c.

TABLE XXIII.—WORKS OF RECONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c.—continued.

Prisons.	Labour Contract or Prison.	Details of Works.
Galway, . . .	Contract,	Repairing heating pipes, where burst, in male prison; painting, whitening, and distemping, internally and externally, four warders' cottages; repairing electric bells between prison, Governor's house, and Chief Warder's quarters.
Do., . . .	Prison, .	Erecting a new execution house; repairing the roofs of male and female prisons, hospital, and offices; limewashing, colouring and painting the entire prison; carrying out general repairs to prison furniture, windows, gas fittings, water pipes, locks and keys, paths, &c.
Kilkenny, . . .	Contract,	Supplying and erecting new cooking-ran; supplying and fixing two-light gas pendant in clerk's office; repairing crank-pump and water supply to prison cottages; repairing electric bells; supplying and fixing new w.c. in prison hospital; cleaning out drains of main sewer on public road; supplying and fixing new "Lioness" range for use in cookhouse; supplying and setting new grates in Governor's office and quarters; repairing piping and supplying new piping in connection with gas in main hall of prison.
Do., . . .	Prison, .	Altering fittings in surgery; setting and fixing new bars on manholes of furnaces; painting and decorating R.C. chapel; binding flag-staff; setting concrete in basement of Governor's house; making and hanging new glass door in front entrance to prison; general limewashing, painting, &c., throughout the prison; repairing doors, windows, locks, bolts and bars, &c., and gas and water piping.
Kilmainham, . . .	Contract,	Repairing roof of prison, main building; putting up new copper cylinder in Governor's house; fixing up new range in Chief Warder's house; painting and glazing roof of A wing; putting up new wash trough in Governor's house.
Do., . . .	Prison, .	Painting, colouring, and whitewashing of prison (B wing), mess room, officers' quarters, and prison cottages; and general glazing throughout the prison; putting up new water closets in A 1 and A 2 wards, wash yard and reception (middle ward), also putting two new cisterns in laundry and children's yards; encasing yard at prison cottage, also paths in exercise yard; general repairs to cell locks, doors, bells, gas and water pipes throughout the prison; re-covering (with felt) roof of shed in exercise yard, and tarring and painting same; changing steam boiler and fitting new cock on same, &c., &c.
Limerick Male, . . .	Contract,	Repairing entrance gate and side railings; altering gas fitting in main prison; erecting new range in Governor's house; repairing heating pipes in F wing; painting and papering four rooms, hall, and staircase in Governor's house; re-plastering ceiling of one room in Governor's house; re-plastering, with cement and mortar, gable end of Governor's house; re-plastering ceiling of one room in officers' quarters; re-painting entrance gate; repairing gas pipes throughout the prison; erecting new slop sink in Chief Warder's quarters; fixing hall cock to cistern in Chief Warder's quarters; laying on gas supply to Chief Warder's quarters; repairing two portable boilers in cookhouse; supplying suction hose for testing sewers throughout the prison; taking down, straightening, re-painting, and re-erecting flag-staff.
Do., . . .	Prison, .	Painting and whitewashing throughout the prison; repairing bells in main prison; repairing two gas lamps at front entrance; repairing furnaces; removing with concrete 270 feet of water course, front entrance; repairing prison furniture; glazing of windows, &c.; repairing yards and walks throughout the prison.

TABLE XXIII.—WORKS of RECONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c.—*continued*.

PERSONS.	Labour (Contractor Prison).	Detail of Works.
Limerick Female, .	Contract,	Supplying and fixing new eave gutter in laundry yard; supplying and fixing wire netting on laundry window and repairing roof of laundry; supplying and fixing new hopper head in exercise yard, and fixing gully trap; plastering mess kitchen; removing defective building; Linney roof, and providing and fixing new lead flashing on roof; repairing grates and fire places in officers' quarters and store; changing the position of flag-staff, and supplying and fixing cord; repairing roof of mess quarters, and fixing new iron pipes; papering matron's sitting-room and colouring ceiling of same; opening flue of large heating furnace, removing obstructions, and re-building defective furnace front; whitewashing mess house and cleaning and painting windows of same; removing defective roof of Chief Warden's shed, and providing and fixing corrugated iron roof; whitewashing Chief Warden's kitchen, building up doorway leading to disused cellar; cleaning all the gutters and down pipes throughout the prison; colouring boundary wall; repairing office grates; re-building defective of laundry boiler; stopping two leaks in roof of R.O. chapel.
Do., .	Prison, .	Fixing new fire bars in large heating furnace; repairing valves, doors, gas and water pipes, throughout the prison; putting up Barones range in cookhouse; putting up new stove and flue; Protestant chapel; putting up new Stanley range in men's hall; and a new heating stove in laundry drying room; colouring; and putting up six new closet seats; repairing locks and general painting, glazing, and whitewashing throughout the prison.
Londonderry, .	Contract,	Fixing 150 new gas cocks in male and female prison; weighing machine and lever at front gate; papering and painting dining-room in Governor's house; papering sitting room in quarters; fixing a new set of heating pipes and steam traps in female prison; supplying two cast metal covers for and supplying and fixing a new steam trap to cooking boiler in prison; fixing gas stoves in office and Governor's house; repairing gas and water pipe cocks and electric bells of male and female prison.
Do., .	Prison, .	Removing old floors of three cells, lower tier, and replacing same with new joists and flooring; building up four openings at back of lower tier, and fixing new doors and door frames with hinges, locks, and plastering walls of same; making and fixing a new cast iron water closet in stone yard; fixing a new grate in Chief Warden's quarters; making and fixing a new mantel in same; building and fixing walls at front gate and water tanks; laying concrete in of four water closets in male prison; opening two manholes in vault, and placing cast metal frames in same; laying down square yards of stone flagging in exercise yards; making and fixing two wooden covers over steam traps in cookhouse and in fixing on fire tiles in cooking ranges of mess, Governor's house, Chief Warden's quarters; removing ninety old cell locks in prison, and replacing same with new locks; painting L.C. cell churches; also, rooms, doors, windows, corridors, and tables in male and female prisons; whitewashing all cells, rooms, inside of male and female prison hospitals and officers' quarters; repainting all wire bells, windows, doors, and flooring of male and female hospitals and officers' quarters; fitting up pipes and sheds Governor's house and officers' quarters.
Sligo, . . .	Contract,	Repairing chimney of female prison; repairing two flue pipes and a hip of horse-shoe; repairing hot water pipe in kitchen male prison.
Do., . . .	Prison, .	Carrying out necessary painting and whitewashing; also, locks, doors, windows, &c., throughout the prison.

TABLE XXIII.—WORKS OF RECONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c.—*continued*.

Prisons.	Labour (Contract or Prison).	Detail of Works.
Tralee, . . .	Contract,	Painting, papering, and repairing ceilings of three rooms in Governor's house; building a passage between main prison and kitchen portion of the female division; supplying and fitting up new boiler in bath-room main prison; fixing two new stove pipes in female prison; repairing electric bells, gas and water pipes, and heating apparatus.
Do., . . .	Prison, .	Cleaning out two cess-pits, and re-laying portion of sewer pipes in connection therewith; repairing cistern and flushing apparatus in warden's cottage; repairing portion of boundary wall; painting, limewashing, and glazing throughout the prison; general repairs to prison furniture, paths, roadways, &c.
Tullamore, . . .	Contract,	Supplying and fitting new battery to electric bell from hall of male prison to Governor's house; removing old worn-out flags from hall of Governor's house, and supplying and setting tiles in their place; cleaning cess-pools and keeping drains in order.
Do., . . .	Prison, .	Fracting door to yard of No. 4 prison cottage; repairing ventilators and cutting new keys for same; fitting new skylight to roof of warden's mess room; repairing range in Chief Warden's quarters; fitting up shelves and book racks in clerk's office; painting and papering five bedrooms in Governor's house; repairing keys for doors in Governor's house; fitting range and wind rollers in Governor's house; repairing stove in prison kitchen; erecting shelves in male officers' bedrooms; cutting out doorway and erecting door to laundry male officers' quarters; taking down old scaffold and erecting new one to replace it; painting and whitewashing prisons, and general small repairs to locks, keys, gas and water pipes; glazing and cell furniture.
Waterford, . . .	Contract,	Erecting a new w.c. in stone yard; repairing prisoners' bath in female prison; repairing gate quarters to make them suitable for occupation by a married officer; supplying and fitting two half-locks to cisterns on roof; erecting bath for female officers; supplying and fitting a w.c. in yard of Governor's house; repairing water pipes; supplying and fitting a new saddle boiler in laundry.
Do., . . .	Prison, .	Lowering intern walls and renewing coping of same; sheeting and erecting a door, putting in a window, and repairing roof of coal-shed; erecting a partition between male prison and store-room and converting it into quarters for female officers; making and hanging two frame doors, and erecting four partitions in visiting room for prisoners; re-laying slates, and repairing lead flashing on roofs of male and female prisons; whitewashing, painting and repairing cells and corridors of male and female prisons; whitewashing, painting and glazing officers' quarters.
Wexford, . . .	Contract,	Supplying and fitting up new Stanley range in married officers' quarters; keeping external grounds clean; renovating and painting R.C. chapel; painting front gate and railings.
Do., . . .	Prison, .	Setting new back with fire brick in office grate; repairing and cleaning out weighbridge; general repairs to roofs after storms; repairing water and gas pipes; general whitewashing and painting throughout the prison; repairing locks and keys.

TABLE XXIII.—WORKS OF RECONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c.—continued.

BRIDEWELLS.

BRIDEWELLS.	Labor (Contract or Prison).	Detail of Works.
Birr,	Contract,	Supplying and erecting a new grate in male day room; fitting new blocks in kitchen range.
Do.,	Prison,	Painting and whitewashing bridewell.
Clifton, . . .	Prison,	Carrying out necessary painting and limewashing.
Fernoy, . . .	Contract,	Repairing walks and exercise yards.
Do.,	Prison,	Carrying out the necessary painting and whitewashing.
Kilrush, . . .	Contract,	Cleaning three privies; whitewashing front and one end wall of cell well; repairing roof of male and female prisons and keeper's pig; repairing range in bridewell kitchen.
Loughrea, . .	Contract,	Repairing roof of bridewell and out-offices; whitewashing external the bridewell and out-offices.
Do.,	Prison,	Carrying out the necessary painting and limewashing.
Mallov, . . .	Contract,	Repairing one water tap.
Do.,	Prison,	Carrying out the necessary painting and whitewashing.
New Ross, . .	Prison,	Repairing belt of male day room; re-setting slipping slates of cleaning cove shoots; cleaning ashpits; repairing walks torn by rain, &c.; clipping vegetation off tops of walls; moving gas plate; whitewashing bridewell throughout.
Newry,	Contract,	Taking down, rebuilding, and cementing chimney; fixing on chimney pot and replacing slip slates on roof of main building; renewing washers of five water taps and valves of three cisterns; repairing water-valley on roof of main building; putting new valley-board and replacing slates, lead, &c.; fixing one large 5-inch cove gutter on main building, and one set new fire tile in kitchen range; re-setting 3 feet of loose brick, and cementing on inside of jamb of door in male day room; plastering with cement several patches on bottom of walls of the passages inside the bridewell.

TABLE XXIII.—WORKS OF RECONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c.—continued.
CONVICT PRISON.

CONVICT PRISON.	Labour (Contract or Prison.)	Details of Works.
Maryborough,	Contract,	Completing new block of prison; building twenty-two warders' cottages on part of prison farm; erecting temporary sitting to new boilers for heating cells, workshops, &c., in new block of prison.
Do.,	Prison,	<p>Straightening and whitening walls and ceilings of 216 cells in new block, also flooring and skirting same; also hanging doors and glazing windows; straightening and whitening walls and ceilings of R.C. chapel, connecting floor, hanging doors, glazing windows, putting down altar platform, making and placing seats in position; straightening and whitening walls and ceilings of three workshops and schoolroom; hanging doors and glazing windows; glazing windows in two remaining workshops and in corridors; carrying gas mains to the new block from positions outside, and fitting gas in cells, corridors, chapel, workshops and schoolroom; fixing heating pipes in cells, workshops, &c., to positions for steam heaters; carrying water mains from positions outside to the new block, and to all positions for drinking water, water-closets and slop sinks; fixing and fitting fourteen w.c.s. and four slop sinks with hot tanks, and carrying to sewers properly trapped; fitting up shelving in ward stores; straightening and whitening walls and ceilings of corridors; cleaning and painting corridor lights; fixing galvanized iron standards on all gallery fronts, and fitting with strong wires 6 inches apart; straightening and whitening walls and ceilings of engine house; glazing, painting and cleaning windows and roof lights; placing in position two Lancashire boilers, fixing and setting fires, dampers, &c.; putting down new sewers in front of new block, forming inspection chambers, fixing and connecting branches with old sewers; putting down gas mains, and twelve gas standards around boundary, and fixing them for lighting the prison grounds; levelling and cleaning grounds near new block; fixing gates and doors in the boundary wall for access to prison farm; building three additional rooms and porch to the Medical officer's house; plastering, painting, and glazing same; cleaning, whitening, and fitting up old carpenter's shop with shelving for stores; cleaning, whitening, and painting fourteen warders' cottages, and setting eight kitchen ranges; enlarging Protestant chapel to give additional accommodation; painting with cement mortar upper courses of boundary wall; building up and wall of new block, and forming a store in passage; removing ceilings and walls around hospital; repairing, generally, old prison blocks, including roofs, plumbing, gas-fitting, cleaning, lime-washing, painting, and other minor works of maintenance.</p>
LOCAL AND CONVICT PRISON.		
Monastrey,	Contract,	Extra work in connection with stained glass window in chapel, female prison; repairing telephone from female prison to hospital.
Do.,	Prison,	<p>Putting up new hot water circulating cylinders in hospital, with necessary alterations, and three new water-closets, with syphon cisterns; painting and doing up church; plastering inside of new boiler house; fixing new class cooking range and hot water circulating cylinder; painting and papering six rooms; putting up new gas-fittings, new water-closet with flushing cisterns, and erecting new hall-door in Governor's house; erecting a new weather protecting shed in reception yard; fixing new flag-staff on roof of prison; putting water gauges on water mains throughout the prison; erecting six new water-closets, with syphon cisterns, in warders' cottages; raising flags and building culvert for steam pipe from the end of A. I ward to centre hall and round same; lagging checked and reset, and covering culvert with chequered plate; fitting up sewer new steam cooking pans in kitchen; painting and papering Deputy Governor's house; putting up new cooking range, including new chimney breast, and removing old range and chimney breast standing in centre of floor; putting down new tiled floor and glazed wash-sink in kitchen of officers' mess; erecting two new registered gates and mantels in chapel female prison; repairing drying horses in laundry; putting up gas cooking stove in kitchen of female prison; cleaning and painting entrance hall; cleaning and colouring fifty-four warders' cottages; repainting ovens in bakery; renewing and repairing the boilers, ranges, grates, and heating apparatus; cleaning, whitening, and painting the prison generally; keeping in repair cells, hospital, and roofs of all prison buildings, and sixty cottages outside the prison.</p>

TABLE XXV.—NUMBER of habitual criminals and discharged convicts registered in:

Year.	No.	Year	No.
1870,	907	1887-88 ^a ,	155
1871,	1,058	1888-89,	160
1872,	840	1889-90,	131
1873,	1,118	1890-91,	133
1874,	1,062	1891-92,	144
1875,	986	1892-93,	140
1876,	964	1893-94,	126
1877,	609	1894-95,	181
1878,	272	1895,	169
1879,	303	1896,	167
1880-81*,	285	1897,	174
1881-82,	224	1898,	156
1882-83,	189	1899,	140
1883-84,	164	1900,	150
1884-85,	172	1901,	170
1885-86,	208	1902,	122
1886-87,	260		

^a From 1st January, 1880, to 31st March, 1881.

TABLE XXVI.—Return showing the Expenditure of a
Year on

HEADS OF SERVICE.	Totals.	Monthly.
Daily average number of prisoners (including Bridewells).	MALES, 1,360 FEMALES, 645 Total, 2,005	£ 350 s. 200
A.—COST OF STAFF.		
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	£ s. d. 18,126 15 1	£ s. d. 3,523 10 1
Average annual charge per prisoner.	18 17 6	16 10 1
B.—MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.		
Victualling for prisoners.	11,461 13 3	2,444 10 1
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	428 3 0	131 1 1
Fuel, light, and water.	9,181 16 8	2,154 10 1
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles.	651 11 8	155 10 1
Clothing for prisoners.	2,975 12 1	616 10 1
Bedding for prisoners.	1,010 1 1	165 10 1
Furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	812 15 6	124 10 1
Total expenses of Maintenance.	26,589 7 3	7,103 10 1
Average annual charge per prisoner.	11 7 4	12 11 1

HEADS OF SERVICE.	Belfast.	Castlebar.	Clonmel.
Daily average number of prisoners (including Bridewells).	MA. 355 F. 125	MA. 271 F. 107	MA. 93
A.—COST OF STAFF.			
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	£ s. d. 4,861 2 11	£ s. d. 1,745 6 5	£ s. d. 1,629 12 1
Average annual charge per prisoner.	18 2 7	35 9 11	31 6 1
B.—MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.			
Victualling for prisoners.	2,307 6 6	179 9 11	307 16 4
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	27 0 7	8 1 1	5 10 1
Fuel, light, and water.	622 8 11	263 1 5	286 10 1
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles.	80 7 7	15 11 8	12 10 1
Clothing for prisoners.	470 18 3	110 5 2	56 10 1
Bedding for prisoners.	166 15 6	7 10 5	8 16 1
Furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	50 5 10	32 18 11	14 2 1
Total expenses of Maintenance.	3,745 7 1	526 18 7	615 11 1
Average annual charge per prisoner.	7 16 1	15 19 4	11 16 8

Prison (including Bridewells), for Staff and Maintenance in the
31st March, 1903.

Maryborough. (Convict Prison.)	Armagh.	HEADS OF SERVICE.
N. 200	[N. 41] [P. 201]	Daily average number of prisoners (including Bridewells).
£ s. d. 6,210 12 8	£ s. d. 1,830 11 8	A.—COST OF STAFF. Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund. Average annual charge per prisoner.
31 2 0	22 18 0	B.—MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS. Victualling for prisoners. Medicines, surgical instruments, &c. Fuel, light, and water. Soap, scouring and cleaning articles. Clothing for prisoners. Bedding for prisoners. Furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.
1,641 4 3	470 1 1	
51 13 1	27 7 1	
1,211 10 8	263 12 10	
55 18 1	26 8 7	
302 8 1	92 8 1	
401 3 9	23 11 9	
297 17 6	21 17 5	
4,141 18 5	933 6 1	Total expenses of Maintenance.
20 14 2	11 10 5	Average annual charge per prisoner.

Cork Male.	Cork Female.	Dundalk.	HEADS OF SERVICE.
N. 100	P. 78	N. 62	Daily average number of prisoners (including Bridewells).
£ s. d. 2,326 8 1	£ s. d. 1,157 13 4	£ s. d. 1,634 4 9	A.—COST OF STAFF. Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund. Average annual charge per prisoner.
17 13 4	14 16 10	27 3 5	B.—MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS. Victualling for prisoners. Medicines, surgical instruments, &c. Fuel, light, and water. Soap, scouring and cleaning articles. Clothing for prisoners. Bedding for prisoners. Furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.
747 12 2	389 12 8	374 2 6	
16 4 2	18 10 11	5 2 4	
306 8 2	384 13 7	231 12 0	
34 10 4	24 17 0	16 2 2	
329 5 0	93 8 9	70 10 2	
53 0 5	24 8 8	8 11 10	
37 2 11	27 2 4	10 18 8	
1,460 5 2	637 16 8	767 7 5	Total expenses of Maintenance.
9 5 0	10 14 10	11 8 2	Average annual charge per prisoner.

TABLE XXVI.—Return showing the Expenditure of
year at

year of

HEADS OF SERVICE.	Galway.	Kilkomny.	Kilmainham.
Daily average number of prisoners (including Bridewells).	M. 51 P. 174	M. 69	M. 141
A.—COST OF STAFF.			
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	£ s. d. 1,394 7 6	£ s. d. 1,596 2 1	£ s. d. 2,444 11 1
Average annual charge per prisoner.	23 8 8	24 2 1	17 2 4
B.—MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.			
Victualling for prisoners.	100 10 3	321 17 3	620 2 1
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	16 0 8	13 18 10	17 10 2
Fuel, light, and water.	246 19 6	331 16 7	216 12 3
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles.	16 8 6	15 14 10	24 13 2
Clothing for prisoners.	61 10 1	48 14 4	188 13 3
Bedding for prisoners.	23 0 0	11 16 2	32 10 0
Furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	17 5 10	13 1 1	14 10 9
Total expenses of Maintenance.	811 7 10	762 18 0	1,136 2 9
Average annual charge per prisoner.	11 18 8	11 1 2	8 1 1

HEADS OF SERVICE.	Tralee.	Tullamore.
Daily average number of prisoners (including Bridewells).	M. 14 P. 8	M. 69 P. 18
A.—COST OF STAFF.		
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	£ s. d. 1,237 12 0	£ s. d. 1,619 3 3
Average annual charge per prisoner.	21 7 0	21 1 9
B.—MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.		
Victualling for prisoners.	261 4 2	396 5 6
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	6 5 6	3 4 0
Fuel, light, and water.	268 10 7	288 8 6
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles.	14 2 4	26 19 1
Clothing for prisoners.	47 1 1	62 13 4
Bedding for prisoners.	12 7 5	1 10 1
Furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	13 10 9	14 16 10
Total expenses of Maintenance.	563 13 0	809 4 10
Average annual charge per prisoner.	10 12 8	10 7 6

10 11 0	10 1 1	14 12 8	12 17 8	Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.
247 2 9	194 4 0	402 12 0	284 10 11	Fuel, light, and water.
83 14 7	12 4 2	49 14 2	17 3 0	Soap, scouring and cleaning articles.
161 2 8	44 19 9	176 4 4	84 0 0	Clothing for prisoners.
34 5 10	17 6 10	31 16 3	6 17 10	Bedding for prisoners.
29 1 5	22 13 7	31 19 8	13 12 1	Furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.
870 4 8	454 4 4	1,575 8 1	728 15 7	Total expenses of Maintenance.
10 14 10	15 13 8	11 9 11	10 5 3	Average annual charge per prisoner.
Waterford.	Wexford.	King's State Inebriate Reformatory.		HEADS OF SERVICE
M. 39 P. 31	M. 38 P. 10	(Inmates.) M. 81 P. 161		Daily average number of prisoners (including Bridewell).
£ s. d. 1,414 4 4	£ s. d. 1,325 17 8	£ s. d. 838 11 4		A.—COST OF STAFF.
70 4 1	25 11 3	35 17 11		Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.
349 8 2	270 8 1	226 13 6		Average annual charge per prisoner.
18 10 2	5 6 3	3 16 9		B.—MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.
216 5 0	178 6 2	173 13 2		Victualling for prisoners.
20 2 1	10 10 8	10 13 8		Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.
73 2 6	29 14 5	62 3 4		Fuel, light, and water.
9 15 10	6 15 0	16 2 11		Soap, scouring and cleaning articles.
28 13 5	14 3 5	42 9 8		Clothing for prisoners.
735 17 2	525 4 0	325 18 0		Bedding for prisoners.
10 10 3	10 18 10	22 17 4		Furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.
				Total expenses of Maintenance.
				Average annual charge per prisoner.

TABLE XXVI.—C. Expenses of Prisons, other than for Staff and Maintenance, in the year ended 31st March, 1903—*continued*.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	TOTALS.
Gratuities to prisoners (including grant to Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society),	£ s. d. 979 15 11
Escort and conveyance of prisoners,	9,616 19 11
New buildings and alterations,	6,170 1 3
Ordinary repairs of buildings,	4,028 5 3
Rent,	514 6 8
Incidental expenses (including travelling and removal expenses of officers),	1,621 16 7
Maintenance of children of female prisoners,	—
Washing for public departments,	47 19 11
Total of other expenses,	23,895 4 6
Do. exclusive of New buildings and alterations and Washing for public departments,	17,671 3 4
Average annual charge per prisoner,	4 15 9

SUMMARY OF A, B, AND C.

A.—Total cost of Staff,	£ s. d. 49,129 15 4
B.— " Maintenance,	29,580 7 2
C.— " Other expenses (exclusive of New buildings, &c., and Washing for public departments),	17,671 3 4
Total expenses for the year,	96,380 5 11
Total annual charge per prisoner,	37 0 7
DEDUCTION:	
Appropriations in aid, viz:—Net receipts on Manufacturing department; and Miscellaneous receipts from sale of old stores, rents, &c.,	3,750 15 1
Net cost (after above deduction)	92,630 12 10
Net annual charge per prisoner (after above deduction),	35 13 9

NOTE.—No deduction is made in respect of the labour of prisoners employed on prison buildings or in prison manufactories, but the value of such labour in the year 1902-1903 is calculated at £14,831 13s. 2d.

TABLE XXVII.—STATEMENT of Expenses of Prisons, &c., in each year from 1886-87 to 1902-1903.

NAME OF SERVICE.	Year, 1886-87.			Year, 1887-88.			Year, 1888-89.			Year, 1889-90.			Year, 1890-91.			Year, 1891-92.			Year, 1892-93.		
	Prisoners. Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Total.	Prisoners. Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Total.	Prisoners. Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Total.	Prisoners. Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Total.	Prisoners. Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Total.	Prisoners. Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Total.	Prisoners. Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Total.
	1,717		1,717	2,247		2,247	1,980		1,980	2,000		2,000	2,000		2,000	2,000		2,000	1,980		1,980
Pay and allowances of officers, including witnesses, &c.,	8	4	12	8	4	12	8	4	12	8	4	12	8	4	12	8	4	12	8	4	12
Victualing for prisoners,	10,000	0	10,000	10,111	0	10,111	10,134	0	10,134	10,270	0	10,270	10,400	0	10,400	10,500	0	10,500	10,600	0	10,600
Clothing for prisoners,	10,000	0	10,000	10,111	0	10,111	10,134	0	10,134	10,270	0	10,270	10,400	0	10,400	10,500	0	10,500	10,600	0	10,600
Bedding for prisoners,	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
Furniture, stationery, printing, &c.,	100	0	100	100	0	100	100	0	100	100	0	100	100	0	100	100	0	100	100	0	100
Medicine, surgical instruments, &c.,	100	0	100	100	0	100	100	0	100	100	0	100	100	0	100	100	0	100	100	0	100
Expenses to prisoners (including Grant to Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society),	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
Post, tele, and water,	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
Soap, scolding and cleaning material,	100	0	100	100	0	100	100	0	100	100	0	100	100	0	100	100	0	100	100	0	100
Tea,	100	0	100	100	0	100	100	0	100	100	0	100	100	0	100	100	0	100	100	0	100
Food and necessaries of prisoners,	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
New buildings and alterations,	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
Ordinary repairs of buildings,	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
Bedsteads, bedding,	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
Maintenance of officers of female prisoners,	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
Washing for public-house servants,	10	0	10	10	0	10	10	0	10	10	0	10	10	0	10	10	0	10	10	0	10
Tea,	10	0	10	10	0	10	10	0	10	10	0	10	10	0	10	10	0	10	10	0	10
Totals, exclusive of new buildings and alterations, and washing for public-house servants,	10,000	0	10,000	10,111	0	10,111	10,134	0	10,134	10,270	0	10,270	10,400	0	10,400	10,500	0	10,500	10,600	0	10,600

General Prison Board, Ireland.

TABLE XXVIII.—RETURN SHOWING EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.

Description of Employment.	Prisons in which carried on.	Total Number of Prisoners.
I.—In Manufactures:—		
Agriculture,	Belfast, Castlebar, Sligo, Tralee, Maryborough,	5
Baking for Prisoners, . . .	Cork M., Mountjoy Local, Mountjoy M. Convict.	1
Brushmaking,	Mountjoy Local,	1
Knitting and needleworking, .	Armagh, Belfast, Castlebar, Cork F., Limerick F., Londonderry, Mountjoy Local, Sligo, Tullamore, Waterford, Mountjoy F. Convict.	11
Linen cutting,	Belfast,	1
Making Mail bags,	Mountjoy Local,	1
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith.	Belfast, Clonmel, Cork M., Dundalk, Galway, Kilkenny, Limerick M., Londonderry, Mountjoy Local, Sligo, Wexford, Mountjoy M. Convict.	11
Picking or teasing cotton, hair, &c.	All prisons except Cork F., Limerick F., and Mountjoy F. Convict.	28
Raffa plaiting,	Kilkenny,	1
Sack and bagmaking, . . .	Armagh, Dundalk, Kilmalsham, Londonderry, Mountjoy Local, Tullamore.	4
Shoemaking,	Armagh, Belfast, Cork M., Dundalk, Kilkenny, Mountjoy Local, Tralee, Wexford, Maryborough, Mountjoy M. Convict.	10
Smithing,	Armagh, Belfast, Cork M.,	1
Stonebreaking,	Armagh, Belfast, Castlebar, Clonmel, Cork M., Dundalk, Galway, Kilkenny, Kilmalsham, Limerick M., Londonderry, Mountjoy L., Sligo, Tralee, Waterford, Wexford.	15
Tailoring,	Belfast, Tralee, Maryborough, Mountjoy Local, Mountjoy M. Convict.	4
Tinsmithing,	Maryborough, Mountjoy M. Convict, Sligo, .	2
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing.	Armagh, Belfast, Castlebar, Clonmel, Cork F., Galway, Kilmalsham, Limerick F., Londonderry, Mountjoy Local, Sligo, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Wexford.	15
Weaving,	Mountjoy Local,	1
Woodcutting,	Armagh, Belfast, Clonmel, Cork M., Dundalk, Galway, Kilkenny, Kilmalsham, Limerick M., Londonderry, Mountjoy Local, Sligo, Tralee, Waterford, Wexford.	15

TABLE XXVIII.—RETURN SHOWING EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS—
continued.

Description of Employment.	Prisons in which carried on.	Total Number of Prisoners.
II.—In Buildings:—		
Bricklayers or masons,	Belfast, Cork M., Dundalk, Limerick M., Londonderry, Maryborough, Mountjoy Local, Trillick, Waterford.	9
Carpenters or joiners,	Armagh, Belfast, Castlebar, Cork M., Dundalk, Galway, Kilkenny, Kilmaleham, Limerick M., Londonderry, Mountjoy Local, Tallamore, Waterford, Wexford, Maryborough.	16
Labourers,	All prisons except Castlebar, Clonmel, Cork F., Dundalk, Kilmaleham, Limerick F., Sligo, Trillick, and Mountjoy F. Convict.	12
Painters and glaziers,	All prisons except Cork F., Limerick F., Mountjoy M. Convict, and Mountjoy F. Convict.	18
Plasterers,	Waterford,	1
Plumbers and gasfitters,	Cork M., Limerick M., Maryborough,	3
Smiths,	Armagh, Belfast, Cork M., Dundalk, Galway, Kilkenny, Londonderry, Maryborough, Mountjoy L., Mountjoy M. Convict, Tallamore, Wexford.	12
Whitewashers,	All prisons, except Cork F., Maryborough, and Mountjoy F. Convict.	10
III.—In the ordinary service of the Prisons:—		
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison, &c.	All prisons,	22
Cooking for the prisoners,	All prisons except Mountjoy F. Convict,	21
Nursing and attending sick prisoners, children, &c.	Armagh, Belfast, Clonmel, Cork M., Galway, Kilmaleham, Limerick M., Limerick F., Londonderry, Sligo, Tallamore, Waterford, Maryborough, Mountjoy M. Convict.	14
Pumping water for the prison,	Dundalk, Kilkenny, Waterford, Wexford,	4
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing and bedding	All prisons except Mountjoy M. Convict and Mountjoy F. Convict.	20
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes,	Armagh, Belfast, Castlebar, Clonmel, Cork M., Dundalk, Galway, Kilkenny, Kilmaleham, Limerick M., Londonderry, Mountjoy Local, Sligo, Trillick, Tallamore, and Wexford.	16
Repairing all kinds of prison utensils,	Armagh, Belfast, Clonmel, Cork M., Limerick M.,	5
Repairing and binding books, &c.	Maryborough, Mountjoy M. Convict,	2
Stoking prison furnaces,	Belfast, Dundalk, Kilmaleham, Waterford, Mountjoy M. Convict,	5
Washing prisoners' clothing,	All prisons except Limerick M., and Mountjoy M. and F. Convict.	19
Gardening,	Armagh, Castlebar, Clonmel, Cork F., Dundalk, Galway, Kilkenny, Kilmaleham, Londonderry, Tallamore, Wexford.	11

APPENDIX

TO

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT OF THE GENERAL
PRISONS BOARD.

PART III.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS BY SUPERIOR OFFICERS
OF PRISONS.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF THE SUPERIOR
OFFICERS OF LOCAL PRISONS.

ARMAGH PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT

The conduct of the officers has been very good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good.

Compared with previous years, there has been a decided diminution in the number of prison offences.

There has been no escape or attempt at escape.

The male prisoners have been employed at stonebreaking, chipping and tying wood, making yeast bags, picking oakum, and cultivating the prison garden, from which a supply of fresh vegetables is obtained for the use of the prisoners.

The cooking for both male and female prisons is done by the male prisoners.

The female prisoners were employed at sewing, knitting, quilting and laundry work.

Prisoners committed who were skilled tradesmen, such as shoemakers, tailors, tinworkers, carpenters, &c., were employed at their respective trades, care being taken to carry out the progressive stage system.

The general whitewashing, painting, glazing, repairing officers' and prisoners' shoes, and repairing prisoners' clothing have been carried out by prison labour.

Returns showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—					
Knitting and Needleworking.	—	3'55	3'55	5 10 10	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	8'8	—	8'8	1 0 4	
Sackmaking.	12'84	—	12'84	57 12 3	
Shoemaking.	'95	—	'95	1 17 11	
Smithing.	'97	—	'97	2 13 0	
Stonebreaking.	17'36	—	17'36	26 16 4	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing.	—	1'	1'	0 11 2	
Woodcutting.	7'4	—	7'4	35 2 9	
Total,	46'42	4'53	50'95	—	151 13 1

RETURN showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1903—con.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ l. d.
In Buildings:—					
Carpenters or joiners,	12	—	12	4 0 0	
Labourers,	55	—	55	10 10 0	
Painters and glaziers,	41	—	41	13 6 6	
Smiths,	1	—	1	3 15 0	
Whitewashers,	28	—	28	5 7 4	
Total,	146	—	146	—	46 13 10
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	823	135	958	97 17 8	
Cooking for the prisoners,	827	—	827	103 15 9	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	69	75	144	38 19 6	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing,	39	537	576	120 6 3	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes,	4	—	4	7 10 0	
Repairing all kinds of prison utensils,	67	—	67	1 5 0	
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	452	452	65 11 8	
Gardening,	3	—	3	15 0 0	
Total,	965	1275	2240	—	450 8 5
Non-effective:—					
Sick,	78	68	146	—	
Under punishment,	33	61	94	—	
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial,	176	64	240	—	
Debtors,	15	11	26	—	
Others, &c.,	16	148	164	—	
Total,	207	223	430	—	
Grand Total,	1172	1503	2675	—	515 17 10

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The Church of Ireland prisoners under my care have been almost exclusively of the *minor* criminal class on sentences chiefly of short duration for drunkenness and assaults arising therefrom. I do not think that any of them can be regarded as confirmed law-breakers except, of course, in so far as almost incurable habits of drunkenness may be regarded as law-breaking.

The behaviour to myself personally of the prisoners has always been most respectful, and their conduct at Divine Service exemplary.

The schoolmaster has been most careful and attentive in the instruction of the prisoners under his care, and I believe that the result of his labour is beneficial.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

During the year the Roman Catholic prisoners displayed a good religious spirit. At their public devotions in the Chapel they were earnest and attentive, and I have every reason to think they were equally faithful to their private religious duties. They seemed anxious to profit by any spiritual aids offered to them, and most of those who passed through the prison during the year received the Sacraments.

They submitted with a good will to the prison discipline, which was enforced with uniform firmness, but with consideration and gentleness.

Good results were obtained from the instruction given in the schools, and in some cases very marked progress was made. The additional facilities for obtaining secular instruction lately afforded prisoners by the Prisons Board seem likely to prove beneficial.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The prisoners under my charge have been of good moral conduct and showed great attention to my ministrations. Some of them have been impressed by the advice which I have seen fit to give to them from time to time.

The progress of those prisoners who were under the care of the schoolmaster has been good and the books in the library have been largely used. Prisoners appreciate the use of the library very much.

As usual, I have to report that the great majority of the prisoners under my care have been committed owing to habits of intemperance or acts of drunkenness brought about by contact with bad companions.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the last year the health of the officers and prisoners has been good. One officer died during the year from pneumonia following influenza. One male and one female prisoner discharged on medical grounds, the former suffering from senile dementia, the latter advanced pregnancy.

Two male prisoners and two female prisoners removed to lunatic asylum.

No suicide or attempted suicide.

Three males and one female under hospital treatment for ordinary complaints. Sanitary arrangements correct.

BELFAST PRISON.**EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.**

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been on the whole satisfactory except in the case of one warder dismissed for drunkenness.

The general conduct and industry of the prisoners (with few exceptions) have been good, but I regret to say that a warder was very seriously assaulted by a prisoner stabbing him, for which the prisoner was tried and sentenced to five years penal servitude.

There were no escapes or attempted escapes during the year.

The prisoners have been employed as usual:—Males—Stone-breaking, mat-making, tow, fibre and hair picking, and gardening, and uniform for this and other prisons was made here by them. The female prisoners were employed sewing, knitting, cutting linen, and laundry work, and they also made the uniform for matrons for this and other prisons.

The garden continues to afford healthful labour and instruction to a large number of long-sentenced prisoners, and supplies the prison with potatoes and other vegetables the greater portion of the year. The fruit trees (apple and small bush fruit) planted some short time ago are going on well.

The education of the prisoners continues to be conducted satisfactorily. Some who were quite illiterate on committal were able to read and write fairly well on discharge.

The library affords good and useful reading for prisoners and officers.

The chaplains have been very regular and attentive to the prisoners in their ministerial duty, and they all take great interest, I am glad to say, in the school. I regret to say that the Rev. Dr. Crawford, who was Presbyterian Chaplain for a number of years, died during the past year.

The Sisters of Charity and the other ladies approved by the Board to visit the female prisoners have been assiduous in looking after their well-being.

The Medical Officer, as usual, pays great attention to sick prisoners.

The Prisoners' Aid Societies continue to take much interest in discharged prisoners who are willing to be assisted by them, but I regret to say that few of the female prisoners avail themselves of this privilege.

The new sewerage system will be finished by the middle of the year. This work, as well as all repairs, alterations, &c., of the prison, has been carried out by prison labour.

The Visiting Committee meet the first Tuesday of each month, inspect the prison, and investigate any complaint made by prisoners to them.

Returns, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—					
Knitting and needloworking,	—	42'80	42'80	521 4 9	
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith,	91'58	—	91'58	218 17 2	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	39'81	—	39'81	75 15 4	
Shoemaking,	9'11	—	9'11	241 10 6	
Smithing,	71	—	71	26 17 9	
Stonebreaking,	52'28	—	52'28	155 2 11	
Tailoring,	12'03	—	12'03	354 17 0	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	20	20	89 3 11	
Woodcutting,	3'02	—	3'02	16 7 9	
Agriculture,	4'84	—	4'84	85 10 11	
Linon-cutting,	6'6	29'81	36'41	172 19 1	
Total,	221'48	99'7	321'18		1,948 1 1
In Buildings:—					
Bricklayers or masons,	55	—	55	29 16 7	
Carpenters or joiners,	1'93	—	1'93	73 1 11	
Labourers,	27'09	—	27'09	494 14 5	
Painters and glaziers,	2'17	—	2'17	71 4 7	
Smiths,	72	—	72	27 5 4	
Whitewashers,	2'65	—	2'65	64 7 9	
Total,	35'91	—	35'91		751 10 1
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jebbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	19'76	8'07	27'83	527 0 7	
Cooking for the prisoners,	5'9	—	5'9	206 7 0	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	5	—	5	11 7 3	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing,	3	3'01	6'01	125 3 6	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes,	3'07	—	3'07	58 2 9	
Repairing all kinds of prison utensils,	14	—	14	2 13 0	
Stoking prison furnaces,	5	—	5	12 12 0	
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	4'42	4'42	85 14 0	
Total,	32'87	10'1	42'97		1,027 1 1
Non-effective:—					
Sick,	1'32	7'88	9'20	—	
Under punishment,	2'47	65	3'12	—	
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial,	2'74	3'14	5'88	—	
Debtors,	35	—	35	—	
First class misdemeanants,	26	01	27	—	
Others, &c.,	51'82	4'52	56'34	—	
Total,	65'16	8'2	73'36	—	
Grand Total,	385'43	125	480'42	—	3,720 18 1

**EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S
REPORT.**

I have found the religious knowledge of the prisoners under my care generally fair and in many cases very good, so that their criminality cannot be traced to ignorance of their duty to either God or man. Indeed in the vast majority of cases it is strong drink which is either directly or indirectly the cause of their offences against law and order, and I may add, with regret, that I find this is increasingly the case.

The conduct of the prisoners with very few exceptions has been very good, and their attention to my instruction both in and out of Chapel has been always both reverent and respectful.

The school work has gone on regularly and steadily and with as much success as could be reasonably expected under the circumstances.

I wish to record my grateful acknowledgment of the truly good work done by the lady visitors who by the kind permission of the Board visit the female prisoners on my nomination.

Both male and female Prison Gate Mission Societies render valuable help to my work, and keep open a way to a better life for all who wish to avail themselves of it.

I am glad to be able to say that I know a goodly number of both men and women to whom the prison, like an affliction sanctified, has become a means of grace, and who are now leading sober, godly lives.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The greatest kindness, consistent with discipline, is extended to all prisoners by the different officers of the prison. I have many opportunities during the week of visiting prisoners, and during these visits no complaint has been made to me about any officer.

The secular instruction of prisoners is well attended to by the schoolmaster. I examine his classes occasionally, and I can assure you the progress in many cases has been very good.

Religious instruction is given to the R. C. prisoners every Sunday at Mass, and facilities every Saturday for preparing for the Sacraments.

The Sisters of Mercy visit the female prisoners every Sunday, and speak hopefully of some of the cases they deal with. These good Sisters take a practical interest in many who need to be helped. The prisoners appreciate their visits very much.

A new Home has been recently opened for female prisoners, but, up to the present, few have taken advantage of it. I believe, after a little time, it will be the means of saving many an unfortunate girl.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

During the part of the past year I have had charge of the Presbyterian prisoners I can speak very favourably of their conduct. There seems to be a better and more reverent spirit among them, and a desire to take seriously spiritual instruction. A number signed the pledge against strong drink.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

I am pleased to be able to state it still holds the premier place of being the most healthy institution in the city.

We are still free from zymotic disease, originating in the prison. Occasionally a prisoner is committed to gaol while in the incubation stage of an infectious disease, and in due course develops one or other of the various fevers, but during the period this report covers we have been free from such cases.

I submit we can congratulate ourselves on the above, especially when it is remembered that the City of Belfast holds the unenviable position of having the highest death-rate from enteric fever in Europe or America. In fact it is now admitted typhoid is endemic with us.

The sanitary arrangements are now in the most satisfactory condition, the sewers being now almost completely laid with glazed sewerage pipes, and the old w.c. replaced by the new pedestal and up-to-date closet.

The heating apparatus was kept in good working order.

The various dietaries are of good quality, well cooked, and according to scale, with very few complaints from prisoners as to same.

The clothing and bedding of prisoners are clean and ample.

The reduction of the time prisoners are compelled to sleep on the plank bed is, in my opinion, a step in the right direction, and is much appreciated both by prisoners and Medical Officers.

Prisoners' health has, as a whole, been very good, but a considerable number of them availed themselves of the services of the doctor, the great majority of ailments complained of being due to the reckless lives they live when out of prison.

The hospital has been largely used during past years, and I am thankful for its accommodation, the results of the cases treated there being most satisfactory.

The duties of the Medical Officer are considerably on the increase, the number of visits paid to the prison during the period covered by this report was 863, and, in addition, there is a large staff, some sixteen or eighteen married men, with their families, to take care of, all spread over a large area around the prison.

CASTLEBAR PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been exemplary, and they have been attentive in the discharge of their various duties.

The conduct and industry of the prisoners have been very satisfactory.

The principal industries carried on here are agriculture, for which the prisoners committed from the rural districts are well suited, and stonebreaking for males; laundry, knitting and sewing for females.

There was one unsuccessful attempt at escape during the year, the particulars of which have been reported to the Board.

Some of the longer-sentenced prisoners, who were illiterate on committal, were able to read and write on release.

The prison buildings have been kept in good repair.

The respective Chaplains have been zealous and painstaking in the discharge of their duties, and the Sisters of Mercy have rendered valuable assistance in the case of Roman Catholic female prisoners by advising and instructing them.

Return showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—					
Knitting and needleworking.	—	350	350	83 0 0	
Picking or teasing cotton, hair, &c.	157	—	157	1 1 0	
Stonebreaking.	757	—	757	12 19 6	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing.	—	25	25	3 15 11	
Agriculture.	210	—	210	12 0 0	
Total,	1214	375	1589		62 9 5
In Buildings:—					
Carpenters or joiners.	15	—	15	5 18 7	
Painters and glaziers.	35	—	35	1 12 10	
Whitewashers.	30	—	30	7 11 0	
Total,	80	—	80		14 17 11
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind).	275	36	311	68 7 3	
Cooking for the prisoners.	1	—	1	54 18 7	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing.	38	120	158	29 18 5	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes.	27	—	27	8 9 1	
Washing prisoners' clothing.	—	175	175	33 2 10	
Gardening.	15	—	15	5 10 10	
Total,	425	411	836		276 7 3

RETURN showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1903.—*con.*

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	P.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Non-effective:—					
Sick,	45	95	140	—	—
Under punishment,	95	91	186	—	—
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial,	106	32	138	—	—
Debtors,	11	—	11	—	—
First class misdemeanants,	68	10	78	—	—
Others, &c.,	255	106	361	—	—
Total,	480	164	644	—	—
Grand Total,	2184	940	3124	—	271 14 4

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The prisoners belonging to the Church of Ireland in the prison during the year appeared to take an interest in the religious instruction, and were well behaved.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The prisoners have attended Mass regularly and punctually, behaved themselves with great reverence in the Chapel, and nearly all approached the Sacraments before their term of punishment expired.

The school is a decided improvement on the system which formerly prevailed, and the library is the means of great improvement to those who have even a little taste for reading.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the past year the health of the officers and prisoners on the whole has been satisfactory. No deaths from any cause.

Two prisoners were removed to the Mayo Asylum, one was insane on committal, and the other became so while serving his sentence. No case admitted to hospital.

The food was of good quality and well cooked. Clothing warm and in good condition. The bedding clean and sufficient.

The ventilation and heating of the cells have been well attended to. The sanitary arrangements in good working order, and a plentiful supply of water.

CLONMEL PRISON.**EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.**

During the year the state and discipline of the prison have been most satisfactory.

The conduct of the officers has been very good, and they have discharged their duties efficiently.

The prisoners have generally conducted themselves well.

There was no escape or attempt at escape.

Prisoners in the second, third, and fourth stages now work in association when practicable, preference being given to prisoners in the higher stages, and all the prisoners appear to appreciate it. Prisoners also work with their cell doors open when not in association. Under proper control, this system works well, and is preferable to continuous cell labour; it is also an incentive to good conduct and increased industry.

Employment of prisoners in the first stage sentenced to hard labour has been oakum-picking (without mechanical appliances) and wood-chopping. Industrial labour consists of mat-making, tying and dipping wood, retreating oakum, washing, repairing shoes and clothes, repairs to buildings, and gardening.

The garden, cultivated by prisoners, produces an abundant supply of vegetables and potatoes for prison use throughout the year, and a large surplus has been sold to the officers and outside public. Over five tons of potatoes were grown, and about thirty cwt. of onions on an area of 3 roods and 5 perches.

The prisoners appreciate garden work very much; it is healthy and interesting employment.

The part-payment of fines is carefully explained to prisoners on reception; fifty prisoners obtained their release by paying a portion of their fine, and fifteen on payment of full fine.

The buildings and fences are in good condition.

The fire extinguishing appliances are in working order. Four new hydrants have been erected on water main, for which hose will be required during the coming year. The supply of water is adequate.

The rules relating to juveniles have been strictly carried out. Only six committed during the year.

The progressive stage system has worked well, and has been carried out in conformity with rules.

The dietaries have been of excellent quality and no complaints have been made.

Only thirty-six individual prisoners were punished out of a total of 723. One prisoner was placed under restraint for a feigned attempt to commit suicide.

There has been an increase in the earnings of the manufacturing department—nearly £20 over previous year.

Seventy-two prisoners eligible for instruction have received systematic teaching during the year, fifteen of this number were illiterate on committal, and all except one were able to read and write on discharge.

The schoolmaster is zealous and diligent in the discharge of his duties.

RETURNS showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
In Manufactures :—			
	N.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith,	17'01	39 5 5	107 8 1
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	5'18	0 18 0	
Stonebreaking,	'97	6 5 10	
Woodcutting,	8'17	32 8 0	
Washing for Public Departments,	'97	8 11 0	
Total,	30'8		
In Buildings :—			
Painters and glaziers,	'19	5 2 3	8 8 11
Whitewashers,	'17	3 6 8	
Total,	'36		
In the ordinary service of the Prison :—			
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	7'31	138 8 9	284 8 11
Cooking for the prisoners,	3'0	58 12 5	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	'03	0 15 0	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing,	1'2	22 15 0	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes,	'41	7 16 2	
Repairing all kinds of prison utensils,	'13	2 8 9	
Washing prisoners' clothing,	1'12	21 3 9	
Gardening,	1'09	22 0 0	
Total,	18'88		
Non-effective :—			
Sick,	2'25	—	
Under punishment,	'17	—	
Unemployed :—			
Awaiting trial,	'74	—	
Others, &c.,	2'61	—	
Total	3'35	—	
Grand Total,	60'95	—	360 18 1

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The sick prisoners have been carefully visited, receiving all the attention that can be given them. All the prisoners under my charge as Protestant Chaplain have been regularly visited during the periods of their imprisonment.

Prisoners eligible for school instruction have been carefully examined on admission and before discharge, and classified. The schoolmaster has done his work carefully and well, as has been shown by the marked improvement in many of his pupils. His success with illiterate prisoners is worthy of note.

The library is a most valuable source of instruction and recreation to the prisoners. The books are much prized by them, and reading being all of a healthy character one cannot but hope and expect that it will help them to live better lives when discharged from prison.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The Roman Catholic religious services have been duly conducted during the year, and the demeanour and attention of the prisoners at the functions have been at all times very gratifying.

Religious instruction has been given regularly to the R. C. prisoners at Divine Services on Sundays and Catholic holidays, and at other times in cells.

Sick prisoners have received careful individual attention, and all prisoners have been visited on their admission, and frequent'y afterwards.

Prisoners eligible for school instruction are carefully examined on admission and prior to discharge, and the result of each examination recorded in the School Register. Particular attention is paid to juvenile offenders—very few of whom, I am happy to say, are committed to this prison.

The secular instruction has been regularly and efficiently given by the schoolmaster, and all the prisoners have made good progress during the year. Quite a number of illiterate persons on committal were able to read and write and calculate fairly well on their discharge.

The library books afford much instruction and recreation to the prisoners, and are much appreciated.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Five officers were treated for slight ailments requiring temporary absence from duty.

No case of disease of zymotic nature occurred, and no death took place.

There has been no suicide, and only one attempt—evidently feigned.

Two prisoners were certified insane and removed to asylum. In both cases there was evidence of unsoundness of mind on committal.

I have carefully examined all prisoners on reception—before being put to labour.

The ventilation of the prison, heating, and general sanitary arrangements leave nothing to be further desired.

Clothing and bedding are ample and clean, and the new scale of dietary is working most satisfactorily.

There is an abundant supply of water of excellent quality.

CORK (MALE) PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the subordinate officers during the past year has been very satisfactory.

The conduct and industry of the prisoners have been very satisfactory, and as a result cases of misconduct were very few, and these only for breaches of the prison rules of a very ordinary character.

There were no escapes or attempts to escape during the year.

The prisoners have been employed at various industries during the year, including, amongst others, shoemaking, mat-making, stonebreaking, cutting and tying wood, carpentering, painting, smithing, blacksmithing, plumbing, tailoring, baking the bread consumed in both the Female and this Prison, cooking, picking oakum, and the general cleaning of the prison, &c.

The prison buildings, &c., have been kept in good condition, and the ordinary repairs and work of maintenance being carried out by prison labour.

RETURN showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners for working days of the year.	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
In Manufactures:—	N.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mat-making, plaiting, and other work connected therewith.	27.43	34 15 3	
Picking or tearing oakum, hair, &c.	21.71	5 15 7	
Shoemaking.	4.54	120 11 6	
Smithing.	.80	30 10 0	
Stonebreaking.	24.67	49 2 6	
Woodcutting.	10.96	78 0 10	
Baking for prisoners.	2	52 0 0	
Total.	102.23		371 17 1
In Buildings:—			
Bricklayers or masons.	.05	1 16 0	
Carpenters or joiners.	.51	15 12 0	
Labourers.	1.04	33 2 8	
Painters and glaziers.	.74	19 17 3	
Plumbers and gasfitters.	.08	2 10 0	
Smiths.	.08	2 12 0	
Whitewashers.	1.26	25 10 8	
Total.	4.36		101 0 7

RETURN showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1903—*con.*

Description of Employment	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
In the ordinary service of the Prison :—			
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	N.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cooking for the prisoners,	17'92	387 12 6	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	2'	48 1 6	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing and bedding,	33	20 2 0	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes,	1'45	27 12 6	
Repairing all kinds of prison utensils,	2'11	40 0 0	
Washing prisoners' clothing,	'09	1 17 6	
	4'65	68 2 2	
Total,	20'90		373 2 9
Non-effective :—			
Sick,			
Under punishment,	3'08	—	
	0'97	—	
Unemployed :—			
Awaiting trial,			
First class misdemeanants,	5'60	—	
Others, &c.,	'70	—	
	13'75	—	
Total,	23'30	—	
Grand Total,	169'20	—	1,046 7 8

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

A very large number of the prisoners under my charge has been drawn from the Army and Channel Fleet, in both of which cases many of the men are imprisoned for very slight offences, so slight in fact that I have sometimes been forced to the thought that the punishment of men for such minor offences by sending them to prison with men who are really criminals is a matter which cries out for redress. As an instance of what I mean, I do not think it fair to brand a man with the name of prisoner because he may happen either accidentally or even intentionally to miss a train or a boat and so arrive back late from his leave. Such offences as this are often committed by men some, at least, of whom I do not think would commit an act which was criminal or immoral, and might surely be quite as effectually dealt with in some other way.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

It gives me pleasure to testify to the satisfactory religious and moral condition of the prisoners during the past year.

It strikes me as remarkable, and highly creditable to the management of the prison, that prisoners, on the whole, have not made the smallest complaint of any harsh treatment. In the very few cases in which there has been any complaint it was clearly the result of some mental weakness or peculiarity on the part of the prisoners themselves.

Hence I note, with pleasure, that the Governor and other officers of the prison endeavour by humanity and consideration for those under their charge to make them better members of society. This being so, it is not surprising that in very few cases indeed have I found prisoners visited by any punishment for violation of discipline.

The attention of prisoners to their religious duties has been very satisfactory. The vast majority approach the Sacraments regularly, and all pay the closest attention to the sermons preached at Mass on Sundays.

The greatest improvement has been effected in the Chapel and Sacristy within the past couple of years. Everything is comfortable, not only for the Chaplains but for the prisoners; and every suggestion made by me, with the view of having religious worship conducted in an edifying manner, has been carefully carried out.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The Presbyterian Chaplain reports that the prisoners under his care were attentive to his instructions. Each Sunday a portion of the Bible was studied. The service was more of the nature of a Bible class, with prayer and praise, than of a formal sermon; and from conversations held with the prisoners afterwards it appeared as if they were interested, and had profited by the instruction.

The library works are greatly appreciated. In some cases the results of the school instruction were very evident.

Successful efforts were made either to send the discharged prisoner home or to secure work for him.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prison, both as regards officers and prisoners, has been, on the whole, good for the past year, 1902-03. There were seventy-four admissions into hospital, and the average under treatment was 2.2.

There was one death only, which was caused by pneumonia of the bases of both lungs, the result of delirium tremens, a disease which he had on committal. He died after an illness of one day. As his condition was critical he was seen by a consultant physician.

One warder was admitted into hospital and seven were treated in their own homes. The average daily number of sick prisoners was six. These got such medicines as they required, and, if necessary, were detained in their cells for observation and report.

Three (3) prisoners were released on medical grounds by order of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and three (3) were, on consultation, certified as insane and sent to the Cork Lunatic Asylum. The sanitary arrangements and heating of the prison are in a good condition. The ventilation and drainage have been good. The water supply has been ample both for the purposes of drinking and flushing. The rations were regularly inspected and found fit for issue. Making the bread in prison for the use of prisoners in both gaols has proved advantageous, as it ensures a permanent good supply which has rarely been complained of, and even then without good cause.

CORK (FEMALE) PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHIEF WARDER'S REPORT.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been satisfactory with but one exception, which was brought specially under your notice. They have been diligent in the study of the New Rules and various stages which were introduced during the year, and painstaking in the observance of same.

The New Rules and Progressive Stages which were brought into operation during the year brought about many changes, and the numerous facilities which they afford have been largely availed of by the prisoners. A new dietary scale was also introduced, which on the whole is an improvement.

Two juveniles were committed during the year on remand and subsequently discharged from Petty Sessions Courts. They were, whilst in custody, specially attended to by their Chaplain and enjoyed the privileges which the New Rules provide for prisoners of their class.

The conduct of the prisoners generally was satisfactory considering the class to which the great majority of them belong. The number punished during the year was 90 for various breaches of discipline, and of this number four were placed under restraint (muffs), which course was absolutely necessary for their own safety and the protection of public property. It is gratifying to note that this is the lowest number of restraints which has been recorded at this prison for years past.

There were no escapes or attempts at escape.

The cell labour at which prisoners have been employed was needlework, sewing, knitting, etc. All clothing worn here was made on the premises by prison labour, and a large portion for all the southern prisons. This is a great advantage to the public service, and also serves many of the prisoners, who are taught to knit and sew. Some were engaged, under the direct care of the instructress in needlework, at the making of female officers' uniform, a large

quantity of which has been turned out during the year, and gave entire satisfaction at the various prisons supplied. The employment of prisoners at outdoor labour was largely availed of in the preparation of ground, planting of crops, and attending generally to the numerous wants of garden and grounds. A varied selection of useful vegetables was raised and the yield was very satisfactory. An addition having been made to the tillage ground last year, there now exists great scope for the employment of prisoners at this most healthy and beneficial work. They were also engaged squaring up yards and making walks which were necessary owing to the many great changes brought about by alterations during the preceding year by taking down numerous walls, etc., thereby admitting much light, air and sunshine.

Secular instruction is given to those who are eligible, and some little progress is made by those of the "Star Class" and the younger ones, to whom the schoolmistress devotes special attention. The officer acts as librarian also and issues books as required.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain had, with your permission, a mission conducted for one week for the spiritual instruction of those under his care, which had, I believe, a very good effect on some of those whose privilege it had been to be present at the lectures. A good many were sent to Convents and Homes in Dublin and elsewhere, where they are instructed and fitted for situations as domestic servants, and, in course of time, if they so desire, places are procured for them. The Nuns (Sisters of Charity) and the ladies of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society (R.C.) are also instrumental in good works. The Nuns visit twice a week and as the prisoners both collectively and individually. The members of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society visit frequently and advise the prisoners individually for their future welfare, and endeavour, so far as in their power lies, to bring about reformation of character. Some are assisted on discharge by being supplied with comfortable clothing, others with cash or orders on shopkeepers for goods to enable them to start trading again in such goods as they had been in the habit of selling before being committed to prison, whilst others receive tickets for dinners, teas, etc.

The Protestant Chaplain, together with a Protestant lady visitor, assists all prisoners whom they consider worthy, or deserving of special consideration upon their release.

There were no Presbyterian prisoners in custody during the year.

The prison has been kept in a state of good repair, and is now in good order, except domes which were damaged by recent gales. This work is, however, in progress, and will be rectified in a short time.

The sewerage, and ventilation are good, and there is an abundant supply of water.

The Visiting Committee have appointed the second Saturday of the month for their meetings, and when necessary dispose of such cases as are brought before them.

RETURNS showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total
In Manufactures:—	<i>£</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Knitting and needleworking.	43 30	6 3 0	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing.	1	6 12 3	
Total,	44 50		665 0 3
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—			
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind).	7	152 11 2	
Cooking for the prisoners.	1	29 9 9	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing.	2 50	36 7 2	
Washing prisoners' clothing.	5	94 13 9	
Gardening.	4	90 18 6	
Total,	19 40		325 10 11
Non-effective:—			
Sick.	1 56	—	
Nursing children.	2 00	—	
Under punishment.	6 30	—	
Unemployed:—			
Awaiting trial.	1 32	—	
First class misdemeanants.	1 05	—	
Others, &c.	6 20	—	
Total,	12 57	—	
Grand Total.	77 65	—	1,048 11 2

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

You have made grants of money to certain prisoners on their discharge to enable me to help them. These grants have been wisely bestowed. I shall be careful to send you any indications of good results, but these poor women have so lost self-control that failures are in many cases inevitable, and should not prejudice other cases where good may be done.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

I am happy to be able to report favourably of the Catholic prisoners in the Cork Female Prison. Their demeanour during the various religious functions is always most exemplary. They avail largely of the religious and instructive books placed at their disposal, and, with very rare exceptions, they receive the advice and admonitions addressed to them in a docile and grateful spirit. This

prevailing gentleness of disposition is, I believe, due in a very large measure to the charity, the calmness and the careful avoidance of irritating asperity with which the disciplinary regulations of the prison are carried out.

I desire to place on record my sense of gratitude to the Very Reverend Father Cullen, S.J., for the excellent spiritual retreat preached by him to the prisoners last November, and whose ministrations gave comfort and edification to all, and were productive of much lasting good to many of the prisoners; to the good Sisters of Charity who have been unwearied in their pious work of instruction and consolation; and to the ladies of the "Prisoners' Aid Society," who have done much good both inside and out of the prison, visiting and assisting discharged prisoners in their homes, and thus continuing the work of reform begun within the prison walls.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prison both as regards officers and prisoners has been on the whole very good for the past year.

There were 56 admissions to hospital for various forms of disease, the most important of which were phthisis, diarrhoea, tonsillitis and ulcers variously situated. One prisoner only died, and death was caused by cerebral paralysis.

The average daily number of sick prisoners was 6.51. These got such medicines as they required, and were detained if considered necessary in cells for further observation and report. Four prisoners were, on medical grounds, discharged by order of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

One case of insanity (melancholia with delusions, from which she suffered prior to admission), was, after being tried before the Judge, removed to Dundrum Lunatic Asylum.

The sanitary arrangements and heating of the prison generally are in a good condition. The water supply is abundant, and there is a continuous flushing of the sewers and drains. The prison is built on an elevation, and the grounds in and around the prison are well looked after and kept in a clean and sanitary condition. I am glad to have an opportunity of praising the benefits which are obtained from the removal of the high walls which for many years were the means of obscuring the light and of preventing a thorough circulation of air through the prison.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the uniformly clean and orderly manner in which the prison generally has been kept.

DUNDALK PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good. There was no reduction, dismissal or resignation.

The conduct of the prisoners in general was good.

None escaped or attempted to escape.

The prisoners were employed at wood-splitting, gardening, tailoring, shoemaking, oakum-picking, stone-breaking, crank-pump, mat and bag-making, cleaning and repairing of prison, etc.

The buildings, fences, etc., are in good condition. The only important repair was to the roof, which was damaged by the storm of the 26th-27th February, 1903. This was done by prison labour.

RETURN showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	n.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—			
Bagmaking,	624	24 18 0	
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith,	1437	35 12 11	
Picking or tanning oakum, hair, &c.,	390	1 16 0	
Shoemaking,	92	0 2 7	
Stonebreaking,	268	13 3 5	
Woodcutting,	478	19 4 6	108 16 2
Total,	3190		
In Buildings:—			
Bricklayers or masons,	96	2 8 6	
Carpenters or joiners,	72	6 13 4	
Painters and glaziers,	67	17 11 11	
Smiths,	93	0 18 2	
Whitewashers,	25	5 1 0	32 12 11
Total,	123		
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—			
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	437	125 6 3	
Cooking for the prisoners,	208	54 1 8	
Pumping water for the service of the prison only,	388	10 6 7	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing,	65	11 7 3	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes,	41	7 15 2	
Stoking prison furnaces,	30	7 11 6	
Washing prisoners' clothing,	197	37 6 2	
Gardening,	280	53 0 6	311 17 0
Total,	1805		
Non-effective:—			
Sick,	97	—	
Under punishment,	69	—	
Unemployed:—			
Awaiting trial,	100	—	
Debtors,	98	—	
First class misdemeanants,	116	—	
Others, &c.,	288	—	
Total,	702	—	
Grand Total,	5081	—	451 6 2

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S
REPORT.

I have been pleased with the conduct of the prisoners at Divine Service and with the way I have been received when visiting in the cells from week to week.

Several prisoners have taken the total abstinence pledge. The secular instruction, I believe to be carefully and satisfactorily given. I should like to add that on many occasions the prisoners have, without my asking them, spoken of the considerate treatment they received, and I have never heard one complaint in this respect.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

All the prisoners, as early as possible after their admittance to the prison, availed themselves of our ministrations.

Except when sick, they attended, faithfully, the Mass on Sundays and Holidays; and, during Divine Service and instructions on the Gospel of the day, they gave us their most earnest and respectful attention. In the cells and on the corridors the same respectful demeanour was observable.

The number who approached the Sacraments at the end of the week averaged from eight to fifteen.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

I beg to state that the prisoners under my care during the year that has just ended have been well conducted and have been attentive to their religious duties. There is a great difference in their character; and for those who think and reflect, prison-life is associated with much that is helpful and corrective in their future life. The prisoner that is given to drink is the most helpless of all; for he talks and forms resolutions like a saint when in prison, but the moment he is out he is back again to his old ways and companions.

I find the schoolmaster very attentive to his duties, and the prisoners get a good supply of most excellent books.

The advantages to prisoners now are very great in the way of reading, and the boon that good wholesome reading is to them cannot be overestimated. They are so ready to read for themselves, while so reluctant to work for the schoolmaster. Their progress in learning is fair and satisfactory, but few of them wish to learn anything at all or have the capacity for so doing. What I wish specially to note is that there is a good feeling between warders and prisoners, and during the year I don't remember having heard one single complaint from a prisoner of harshness or cruelty; and it seems to me so important that a good human feeling should prevail where law and discipline are so strict.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

This prison has been unusually free from sickness during the year ended March 31, 1903. Only two prisoners required treatment in hospital.

There was no death from disease or suicide, nor was any prisoner transferred on medical grounds.

One prisoner was transferred to a lunatic asylum suffering from emotional insanity with homicidal mania, from which he was suffering on committal.

The health of the staff has been quite satisfactory.

During the year Dundalk was visited by serious epidemics of scarlatina, measles, and influenza, but these were successfully prevented from infecting the prison.

The sanitary state of the prison was perfect.

GALWAY PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the prisoners during the past year has on the whole been good, there having been only three occasions on which Visiting Justices have been called in to adjudicate on misconduct, one case being that of a male and two those of female prisoners.

The Medical Officer and Chaplains have been most regular and assiduous in their ministrations to the needs of prisoners.

The conduct of the staff generally has been very good. Officers have been attentive and zealous in the performance of their duties.

The Visiting Justices have at their several visits expressed their satisfaction with the conduct of the prison.

The prison industries continue the same as heretofore, viz.:—Stone-breaking and oakum-picking, agriculture, and mat-making, the indoor labour being reduced to a minimum.

RETURN showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year.)			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—					
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith,	5.63	—	5.63	10 8 1	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c., . . .	1.1	—	1.1	2 10 0	
Stonebreaking,	19.29	—	19.29	37 15 4	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing, . . .	—	1.05	1.05	3 7 8	
Woodcutting,	4.23	—	4.23	—	
Total,	39.25	1.05	40.30		52 18 1

Return showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1903—*con.*

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year.)			Value of Prisoners' Labour.		Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£	s. d.	
In Buildings:—						
Carpenters or joiners,	25	—	25	0	9 4	
Labourers,	63	—	63	15	18 2	
Painters and glaziers,	29	—	29	0	16 6	
Smiths,	04	—	04	1	10 4	
Whitewashers,	12	00	21	5	6 0	
Total,	133	00	133			41 14 2
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—						
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	460	140	600	100	1 6	
Cooking for the prisoners,	20	—	20	0	1 6	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	22	12	36	7	10 1	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing,	111	877	988	187	2 1	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes,	60	—	60	11	7 3	
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	205	205	65	17 4	
Gardening,	230	02	232	43	18 8	
Total,	1043	1042	2085			470 6 11
Non-effective:—						
Nursing own children,	—	87	87	—	—	
Sick,	201	27	228	—	—	
Under punishment,	16	07	23	—	—	
Unemployed:—						
Awaiting trial,	149	05	154	—	—	
Exempt on payment for food,	68	—	68	—	—	
First class misdemeanants,	04	—	04	—	—	
Others, &c.,	358	09	467	—	—	
Total,	786	223	1009	—	—	
Grand Total,	1829	1264	3093	—	—	561 19 3

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

I have the honour to report, with reference to the Church of Ireland prisoners confined in this prison during the past year, that their general behaviour was good.

The total number of Church of Ireland prisoners confined in this prison only amounted to thirteen. I found them generally attentive to my instructions, and well-behaved during Divine Service.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

It is gratifying to have to report that a very small per cent. of those prisoners refuse to avail themselves of the ministrations of the Roman Catholic Chaplain or of his assistants.

The Roman Catholic prisoners in H.M. Prison, Galway, are afforded an opportunity once each week of going to confession. The prisoners have benefited very much by the instructions which they received in the prison during the year. All illiterate prisoners who were instructed were able to read, and some were able to read, write and calculate on discharge.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

In year ended 31st March, 1903, there has been no death in the prison.

The sanitary condition has been good.

The health of the prisoners has been also good, except that they were effected to a slight extent by the epidemic of influenza prevalent in Galway; the attacks were mild and of short duration. The officers suffered much more severely.

The food supply has been of good quality.

KILKENNY PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the subordinate officers was good with the exception of three cases of misconduct, which were specially reported to and dealt with by the Board.

The number of juveniles under sixteen years of age committed was four, two of whom when brought up at Petty Sessions on remand were committed direct to a Reformatory School from the court. One was remanded and discharged, and one bound over in his father's recognizance for his future good behaviour, and discharged from the court.

There were 48 individual prisoners punished for prison offences during the year; in one case only was it found necessary to call in a Visiting Justice to deal with it, and restraint had only to be resorted to in the case of one refractory prisoner, who on two different occasions became violent and maliciously injured prison property.

There was no escape or attempt to escape by any prisoner during the year.

The labour in which the prisoners have been employed in this prison consists of shoemaking, making and repairing officers' uniform boots and prisoners' shoes and slippers for this and other prisons; tailoring, repairing officers' uniform and prisoners' clothing, etc.; mat-making for service of prison and sales to the public, plaiting raffia, wood-cutting and manufacturing firewood for sale to the public and supplying Government departments, stone-breaking, and picking oakum for a private firm which supplies the material, and the work is done principally by prisoners who are unsuited for other kinds of employment.

The prison buildings and fences are in very good condition, having been kept in repair chiefly by prison labour.

RETURN showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
In Manufactures:—			
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith.	M.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.	207	5 4 7	
Shoemaking.	714	1 1 0	
Stonebreaking.	235	63 11 8	
Woodcutting.	1035	5 10 7	
Raffia plaiting.	416	12 12 0	
	726	8 5 10	
Total.	3478		96 14 8
In Buildings:—			
Carpenters or joiners.	13	4 18 5	
Labourers.	268	65 2 10	
Painters and glaziers.	63	20 13 7	
Smiths.	94	1 10 0	
Whitewashers.	39	9 16 11	
Total.	577		100 1 0
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—			
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind).	5	94 3 9	
Cooking for the prisoners.	1	29 0 3	
Pumping water for the service of the prison only.	6	90 18 0	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing.	171	30 10 11	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes.	2	37 17 6	
Washing prisoners' clothing.	200	39 11 7	
Gardening.	17	4 5 10	
Total.	1797		322 8 4
Non-effective:—			
Sick.	1	—	
Under punishment.	17	—	
Unemployed:—			
Awaiting trial.	314	—	
Debtors.	22	—	
First class misdemeanants.	133	—	
Others, &c.	736	—	
Total.	1205	—	
Grand Total.	6876	—	631 4 9

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

As far as my observation goes the prisoners in this gaol seem amenable to discipline, well conducted, and ready to discharge the various tasks assigned them, and, where deficient in education, seem anxious to take advantage of the opportunity of improving themselves given them in the school.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

As far as I could observe, the moral and religious tone of the prison was very satisfactory.

The demeanour of the prisoners during Divine worship was most edifying, and they always listened with marked respect and attention to the advice and exhortations addressed to them every Sunday and Holiday by the Chaplains, and in only a few cases did they fail to utilize the opportunities given to them to receive the Sacraments.

During the year I occasionally examined the prisoners who were receiving secular instruction, and in some cases I found considerable improvement.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the past year eleven warders were treated in their quarters, one of whom was afterwards sent to County Infirmary suffering from sciatica. Two of the others had severe attacks of influenza. The remainder were ordinary colds.

Three prisoners were discharged on medical grounds: one for chronic stricture, one for chronic liver disease, and one for age and debility. All were in bad health on committal.

Five cases were treated in hospital during the year, including above-mentioned three. Four hundred and forty-six prisoners were treated during the year, mainly for chronic rheumatism, ulcers, varicose veins, cuts and contusions, colds and other trivial complaints. No death occurred during the year, and no case of zymotic disease; five cases were removed to lunatic asylums, three of whom were insane on committal.

KILMAINHAM PRISON.**EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.**

The subordinate officers have carried out their duties with zeal and discretion, and at all times without undue severity. The young officers who joined the staff during the year on probation have been well-conducted, and have shown aptitude in attaining proficiency.

The conduct of the prisoners generally has been good; their demeanour at Divine Service exemplary, and their attention and willingness to perform their labour satisfactory, and I am pleased to report that the number of offences and consequently of punishments has diminished considerably from previous years.

The principal industry is stone-breaking, which, with wood-chopping, being carried on in the open air, tends much towards the health of the prisoners.

The prisoners attending school take an interest in the instruction given them, and in many cases have made considerable progress.

The Chaplains or their substitutes have been most attentive in the discharge of their duties, and the Prisoners' Aid Societies are at all times willing to give assistance to any deserving case brought to their notice.

KILMAINHAM PRISON—continued.

RETURN showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
In Manufactures:—	M.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Picking or teasing Oakum, Hair, &c.,	26·2	8 0 1	80 6 4
Sackmaking,	5·68	11 7 0	
Stonebreaking,	37·41	27 8 4	
Washing for Public Departments,	·45	10 4 6	
Woodcutting,	12·83	13 6 5	
Total,	81·57		
In Buildings:—			28 18 8
Carpenters or Joiners,	·26	9 16 11	
Painters and Glaziers,	·32	10 10 1	
Whitewashers,	·34	8 11 8	
Total,	·92		
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—			495 6 11
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yards and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	9·25	175 5 5	
Cooking for the prisoners,	3·	104 18 9	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	1·15	20 2 8	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing,	1·55	20 7 1	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes,	·48	0 1 9	
Soaking prison furnaces,	2·	50 10 0	
Washing prisoners' clothing,	4·34	93 11 0	
Labourers in garden,	·25	6 6 2	
Total,	22·69		
Non-effective:—			
Sick,	1·91	—	
Under punishment,	·41	—	
Unemployed:—			
Awaiting trial,	14·22	—	
Debtors,	22	—	
First class misdemeanants,	·6	—	
Others, &c.,	17·57	—	
Total,	34·65	—	
Grand Total,	146·04	—	804 6 11

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

It is with pleasure I place on record the generally satisfactory behaviour of the prisoners committed to my care; their attendance at Divine Service has been most regular, their answering the responses has been most encouraging, and their joining in the singing of the hymns, much brightened by the playing of the harmonium, has been most hearty.

I have noted with thankfulness that many who have passed out hence have not (to my knowledge) returned to their life of crime, and this I know personally to be true in the case of several.

To my approved substitute, Reverend P. W. Coster, M.A., Curate Assistant of the Parish of St. Jude, I owe a debt of deep gratitude for his self-denying and indefatigable co-operation in ministering to the spiritual requirements of the prisoners.

I cannot close this report without acknowledging my indebtedness to the Committee of the Prisoners' Aid Society, who, through their energetic Honorary Secretary, Mr. Goodbody, have always been ready to consider fully the claims of any deserving cases that I have brought under their notice.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

At the end of my first year as Roman Catholic Chaplain of Kilmainham Prison, I have much pleasure in reporting to you that the general conduct of the prisoners has been very good. Their demeanour at Holy Mass and other devotions has been everything desirable. I am specially glad to be able to state that the number of prisoners voluntarily availing themselves of the ministrations of the Chaplain in the reception of the Sacraments of Penance and Holy Communion has considerably increased. I have noticed that the prisoners are treated most kindly by all the officials. It is right that I should add that the Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society is always ready to do good service.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been satisfactory, and the officers have enjoyed the same immunity from epidemics.

The clothing of the prisoners and heating of the prison have been sufficient.

The food was well cooked and the materials were good.

No death has occurred during the year amongst the prisoners.

The daily average number of sick prisoners in hospital, considering the class from which they came was small, viz.: 1.35. Of the officers' staff one warder died on the 9th June, 1902, from embolic apoplexy.

No prisoner became insane from his confinement in prison, but seven cases of insanity were admitted to prison, certified for, and transmitted to the asylum.

LIMERICK (MALE) PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been most satisfactory, and in the discharge of their various duties they have generally acted with uniform care and efficiency.

The conduct of the prisoners shows a marked improvement when compared with the defaults recorded in past years.

Advantage has been taken of the Fine or Imprisonment (Scotland and Ireland) Act, 1899, to a very considerable extent during

the year. Of the total of 112 shown as released on payment of fine, as many as ninety-three were set at liberty on part-payment of the fine, nineteen only having been discharged on paying the full amount of the penalty, in default of which they had been committed. The aggregate remissions of time gained by reason of these part-payments amount to 863 days. The utility of the Act is further evidenced by the fact of its provisions having been frequently availed of by prisoners with the object of keeping certain engagements or of returning to their homes in time to resume their former employment.

There were no escapes or attempts at escape during the year.

Prisoners have been employed at stone-breaking, mat-making, manufacturing firewood, and to a trifling extent at oakum-picking. The sales from the products of these industries during the year amounted to £312 9s. 10d. In addition to the employments referred to above, prisoners have been occasionally engaged at tilling the limited garden plots available, from which vegetables sufficient for the entire needs of this Prison and for those of the Female Prison for some two or three months were produced.

The prison buildings and boundary walls are in sound repair and in a presentable condition. The usual repairs incidental to weather and to ordinary wear and tear have been attended to.

The library containing the books of a secular character is common to the prisoners of the different persuasions, the religious works which pertain to the respective denominations being kept distinct and separate. The use of the books—religious as well as secular—is much sought after by the prisoners generally.

Very general progress has been made by prisoners who have been given school instruction. The Warder Schoolmaster has been zealous and attentive in the discharge of his duties, and the Chaplains most painstaking in seeing to the classification and advancement of those under instruction.

The local Prisoners' Aid Society, which is non-denominational, continues to afford relief to all deserving cases on release from prison. Assistance is principally given by the Society to prisoners who, on discharge, are jointly recommended by myself and the Chaplain to whose denomination the prisoner may happen to belong.

RETURNS showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year.)	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	n.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—			
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith,	409	5 7 10	
Picking or tossing oakum, hair, &c.,	347	2 10 3	
Stonebreaking,	800	10 8 3	
Woodcutting,	2071	72 11 9	
Total,	3627		91 7 1

RETURNS showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1903—*con.*

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	N.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Buildings:—			
Bricklayers or masons,	36	2 5 3	
Carpenters or joiners,	23	8 14 3	
Labourers,	799	199 9 3	
Painters and glaziers,	24	7 17 6	
Plumbers and gasfitters,	64	1 19 3	
Whitewashers,	107	27 0 4	
Total,	954		246 17 2
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—			
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	1049	202 8 19	
Cooking for the prisoners,	2	89 19 2	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	39	5 17 2	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing,	134	26 14 9	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes,	47	2 18 0	
Repairing all kinds of prison utensils,	14	2 13 0	
Total,	1543		329 11 0
Non-effective:—			
Sick,	136	—	
Under punishment,	18	—	
Unemployed:—			
Awaiting trial,	331	—	
Debtors,	18	—	
First-class misdemeanants,	15	—	
Others, &c.,	1463	—	
Total,	2043	—	
Grand Total,	8205	—	577 15 3

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

During the past year I and my Curate, the Rev. C. E. Thompson, have regularly visited the prisoners under my charge three times a week.

The prisoners for the most part were soldiers committed for various causes. The prisoners were at all times most attentive to the religious instruction. During the illness of one prisoner I visited him daily until his release and his removal to the hospital outside, his sentence having been commuted. With this exception, the health of the prisoners has been good.

With regard to secular instruction, this was regularly attended to, and the prisoners improved and appreciated the instruction. One prisoner, who was illiterate on his committal, improved so far as to be able to read fairly well on his discharge. The Schoolmaster was at all times attentive to this special business.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

As far as I am capable of observing, the Limerick Prison is most efficiently worked. The Teacher is painstaking and practical, and the warder who acts as infirmarian most zealous. No prisoner has complained to me for the past twelve months that he had been harshly treated, or treated in any way not according to prison rule.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the past year sixteen cases were treated in the Prison Hospital. In no instance was it necessary to detain any of them for a lengthened period.

No deaths during the year.

Two typhoid, the only serious cases, were removed, on commutation of sentence, for treatment in the County Limerick Infirmary.

One case of typhilitis and one case of organic stricture of urethra were released and removed for treatment in the Union Hospital.

One prisoner suffering from acute mania on committal, was removed to District Lunatic Asylum.

No attempt at suicide.

The sanitary condition of the prison is in first class order as regards sewerage, ventilation; as also officers' quarters.

LIMERICK (FEMALE) PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHIEF WARDER'S REPORT.

The conduct of the officers has been very good.

The conduct of the prisoners generally has been good, the number punished being only eighteen. There were ten cases of restraint by muffs, involving seven prisoners, and all of them very old offenders.

The employment, which consists principally of knitting, sewing and washing, has been carried on entirely for prison use.

The buildings have been kept in a good state of repair, chiefly by contract, but a good deal of white washing, painting, and small repairs has been done by prison labour. The Chaplains and Medical Officer have been most attentive and regular in the discharge of their duties, and the weekly visits of the Sisters of Mercy to the R.C. prisoners have been productive of much good both from a moral and disciplinary point of view.

Secular instruction has been regularly given to the prisoners entitled, and satisfactory progress has been made.

RETURNS showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year.)	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
In Manufactures:—	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Knitting and needleworking,	7.43	112 11 3	
Washing not including prisoners' clothing,	0.35	2 7 9	
Total,	7.78		114 19 0
In Buildings:—			
Whitewashers,	0.64	8 8 8	8 8 8
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—			
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison, and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	2.08	38 7 10	
Cooking for the prisoners,	1	34 19 7	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners, . . . . .	.09	0 9 1	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing,	6	118 12 6	
Washing prisoners' clothing,	5.22	98 17 1	
Total,	14.32		267 6 1
Non-effective:—			
Sick,	0.77	—	
Nursing children,	1.12	—	
Under punishment,	0.1	—	
Unemployed:—			
Awaiting trial,	0.16	—	
Debtors,	0.02	—	
First-class misdemeanants,	0.06	—	
Others, &c.,	0.22	—	
Total,	0.16	—	
Grand Total,	28.69	—	410 11 9

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Throughout the eleven months previous to my resignation on February 28, 1903, of the Church of Ireland Chaplaincy of H.M. Female Prison, Limerick, I found the prisoners committed to my charge—on an average—perfectly amenable to discipline, reverent in demeanour at Divine Service, and attentive to private religious admonition.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The whole institution has been worked, religiously and otherwise, with the greatest care and attention. I have observed that the conduct of the prisoners, with very rare exceptions indeed, has been very exemplary. They always listened to their religious instructions with marked piety and attention, and also frequently

received the Sacraments with great fruit and profit. Great good has been done them by the frequent charitable visits of the good Sister of Mercy, whose presence and advice always afforded them great comfort and consolation.

The teaching classes have obtained as good results as could possibly be hoped for under the circumstances.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of both officers and prisoners during the year has been good.

One officer received hospital treatment, suffering from influenza. Only six prisoners of the total number admitted received hospital treatment, and of these three were lying-in cases.

There were no deaths, no cases of insanity or suicide, and no prisoners released on medical grounds.

The sanitary arrangements are in a satisfactory condition. The food supplied was good and wholesome.

LONDONDERRY PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the subordinate officers during the year under report has been on the whole good.

The prisoners have been generally well conducted and obedient to the rules, and, with a few exceptions, the work allotted to them has been carried out in a satisfactory manner.

There were no escapes or attempts at escape during the year.

Prisoners have been employed at the following labour and trades:—Tailoring and needlework, shoemaking, mat-making, picking oakum, wood chopping, carpentry and smithing, washing (laundry), bag-making, and stone-breaking.

The general state of the buildings, yards, and walls is good.

Return showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—					
Knitting and needleworking.	—	1187	1187	143 16 0	
Matmaking, plaiting and other work connected therewith.	1606	—	1606	10 0 10	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.	1952	—	1952	2 3 11	
Sackmaking.	2016	3	2019	37 0 6	
Stonebreaking.	774	—	774	3 11 1	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing.	—	152	152	9 8 0	
Woodcutting.	1006	—	1006	25 6 2	
Total.	6754	1339	8093		261 3 1

RETURN showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1903—con.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Buildings :—					
Bricklayers or masons,	92	—	92	0 13 0	
Carpenters or joiners,	78	—	78	17 12 0	
Labourers,	92	—	92	10 13 8	
Painters and glaziers,	134	—	134	22 9 9	
Smiths,	12	—	12	2 15 6	
Whitewashers,	57	—	57	6 14 0	
Total,	516	—	516		63 12 11
In the ordinary service of the Prison :—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	1012	251	1263	143 10 3	
Cooking for the prisoners,	—	273	273	75 8 11	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	127	73	200	45 1 6	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing,	95	308	403	45 4 6	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes,	92	—	92	10 8 6	
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	537	537	60 19 6	
Gardening,	28	—	28	4 6 6	
Total,	1362	1439	2801		388 18 8
Non-effective :—					
Sick,	233	92	325	—	
Under punishment,	92	99	191	—	
Unemployed :—					
Awaiting trial,	396	47	443	—	
Debtors,	13	—	13	—	
First class misdemeanants,	58	—	58	—	
Others, &c.,	631	425	1056	—	
Total,	1692	633	2325	—	
Grand Total,	3054	2111	5165	—	713 1 8

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

I consider the conduct of the prisoners to have been satisfactory. It is always observed that first offenders or those coming into gaol at rare and distant intervals are more open to good impressions, while the condition of habitual offenders gives less ground for hope. I do not mean, what, of course, is obvious, that bad habits grow stronger by indulgence, but I consider that while the offence becomes greater by repetition the punishment, identical perhaps, becomes by repetition lighter. I fear, therefore, that the system does not, in this respect, tend towards improvement. I believe the educational progress to be as favourable as could be expected.

I have said that I consider the conduct of the prisoners in general to have been good. We found few inclined to give

trouble. I am very favourably impressed by the services in the Chapel; the behaviour of the prisoners has been orderly, quiet, and reverent, and the responding and general attentiveness has been very good.

I think I should here refer to the carefulness and good feeling shown by the warders in respect of the services in the Gaol Chapel, and express my appreciation of its value.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The conduct of the prisoners has been, as far as my observation went, good. Many seemed really amended when they were going out.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

My work during the past year, as Chaplain, has had nothing specially new or striking. But, in as far as I can form an estimate of its results, and comparing it with the previous years of my service in this prison, I feel entitled to believe that, on the whole, reformatory work has been done, and distinctly valuable results attained. Even the case of the hardened and habitual class of criminals is not without aspects of encouragement.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of both the officers and prisoners of this prison has during the year ended 31st March last, been generally good.

The diseases treated were not as a rule of a serious character, and no epidemic occurred.

The dietary and bedding have, in my opinion, been good; and the ventilation and heating have been regulated in accordance with the state of the weather.

The sanitary arrangements have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

No death occurred during the year.

MARYBOROUGH PRISON, *see page 124.*

MOUNTJOY PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good, and, with some exceptions, they have performed their duties satisfactorily.

The conduct of the prisoners, on the whole, has been good. They are employed at wood-cutting, mat-making, shoe and boot-making, tailoring (prisoners' clothing and officers' uniforms), weaving, carpentering, smithing, brush-making, sack and mail-bag making, gardening, and making and baking the bread for consumption in the

prison (Male and Female), Maryborough and Kilmainham prisons. In these several industries the prisoners, after the first month of their imprisonment, are employed "in association," which privilege they appreciate much, and, with very few exceptions, do not abuse. The "star class," which consists of prisoners who have not been previously convicted of serious crimes, or who are not habitually criminal, etc., are kept entirely separate at all times from the ordinary class of convicted prisoners.

There have been no escapes or attempted escapes during the year.

The buildings, walls, etc., are in good condition.

The chaplains and their substitutes have been very regular and frequent in their attendance, and have shown much interest in the welfare of their congregations.

The Prisoners' Aid Societies continue their ever-ready willingness to assist discharged prisoners who may be recommended to them.

Tables showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—					
Baking,	6'46	—	6'46	176 11 6	
Brushmaking,	7'96	—	7'96	300 19 10	
Knitting and needleworking,	—	118'91	118'91	1,125 14 9	
Mattmaking, plaiting and other work connected therewith,	13'71	—	13'71	40 9 9	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	53'78	—	53'78	3 8 2	
Sackmaking,	42'62	—	42'62	89 5 11	
Shoemaking,	8'13	—	8'13	215 1 6	
Stonebreaking,	—	—	—	0 2 6	
Tailoring,	14'13	—	14'13	374 12 6	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	18'23	18'23	385 1 1	
Woodcutting,	24'22	—	24'22	244 19 4	
Mail bag making,	23'38	—	23'38	112 8 11	
Weaving frieze,	12'23	—	12'23	345 4 7	1,912 15 6
Total,	223'04	189'14	412'18		
In Buildings:—					
Bricklayers or masons,	'13	—	'13	4 16 6	
Carpenters or joiners,	7'4	—	7'4	250 5 0	
Labourers,	0'05	—	0'05	152 5 3	
Painters and glaziers,	3'18	—	3'18	192 14 10	
Smiths,	1'39	—	1'39	48 17 2	
Whitewashers,	1'38	'39	1'5	36 4 2	
Stonebreaking,	8'	—	3'	11 7 3	615 12 8
Total,	23'28	'39	23'6		
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	26'32	18'08	44'40	775 1 2	
Cooking for the prisoners,	3'53	4'06	10'31	308 1 0	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing,	2'	8'12	10'12	191 12 11	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes,	2'	—	2'	57 17 6	
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	51'11	51'11	629 2 11	
Total,	35'87	69'36	105'23		1,902 16 8

Return showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their *labour* during the year ended 31st March 1903—*con.*

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	In
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	10
Non-effective:—					
Sick,	20.70	5.94	26.73	—	
Under punishment,	1.66	.19	1.85	—	
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial,	—	4.38	4.38	—	
Debtors,	1.06	—	1.06	—	
Exempt on payment for food, . . . . .	.83	—	.83	—	
First class misdemeanants,	—	.03	.03	—	
Others, &c.,	30.15	17.41	47.56	—	
Total,	54.48	27.97	82.45	—	
Grand Total,	740.67	217.28	957.95	—	(48)

(For Returns showing Employment of Prisoners in Moulds by Convicted Prisoners, see p. 100.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

(MALE PRISON.)

I have to express my regret that my own ill-health has compelled me to delegate so many of my duties to my assistants.

They have, however, been able to bring, not only a deep interest in the work, but also a hopefulness which it is hard for an older man to feel, and which gives great weight to their ministrations for those who promise reformation, and who have, in more cases than I anticipate, really attempted to improve.

(FEMALE PRISON.)

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, and in some cases has given hope of better things from them.

The lady visitor has rendered very valuable services, especially in the cases of those who desire, and seem to deserve, a new start in their release.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

(MALE PRISON.)

The conduct of the prisoners in the chapel was remarkably good.

(FEMALE PRISON.)

It gives me very sincere pleasure to bear testimony to the satisfactory condition of the prisoners entrusted to my care. It would be

indeed be an easy matter to speak too highly of these prisoners; their conduct during the year was excellent, and the spirit of piety manifested by them at our various religious functions was, on all occasions, truly edifying.

The Sisters of Charity continue to give their valuable services to the prison by advising, consoling, and instructing the female prisoners whom they so kindly visit. I am well aware of the great work that is being done in Mountjoy by these good Sisters, and by the charitable ladies of the Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society, and for it I am most grateful to both.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

I have nothing of special importance to report in connection with my work in the Male and Female Prisons here. The prisoners have been uniformly reverent in their demeanour, and attentive to the instructions imparted to them. I believe that they have valued the religious ministrations provided for them, and in some cases, at least, they have profited by them.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the year ended 31st December last, there were eleven convict and twenty-one local warders treated in hospital for ordinary ailments. One convict warder and two local warders found to be physically unfit for their duties, were discharged the service on medical grounds.

One convict died, one convict and five local prisoners were transferred to lunatic asylums, and one convict and three local prisoners were released from prison on medical grounds.

In the Female Prison during the year there were twenty assistant matrons treated in hospital for ordinary ailments. One assistant matron found to be physically unfit to perform her duties, was discharged the service on medical grounds.

There were 152 female prisoners admitted into hospital during the year for ordinary diseases, six of whom were released from medical grounds, and three were transferred to a lunatic asylum. There was no death.

During the year the health of the prison officers—male—and that of the prisoners—male and female—was generally good. The sanitary arrangements of the prisons were carefully attended to. The dietary of the prisoners was wholesome, and nothing was demanded of the prisons during the year requiring any special ob-

SLIGO PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the subordinate officers and of the prisoners during the year was efficient.

A sum of £15 15s. 8d. was paid during the year for Imprisonment (Scotland and Ireland) Act days' imprisonment remitted in proportion to

The conduct of the prisoners was, with few exceptions, good.

The male prisoners were employed at gardening, mat-making, wood-chopping, oakum-picking, cleaning, etc., and the female prisoners at sewing, knitting, washing, and cleaning.

The cultivation of the field and garden here has been well attended to, with satisfactory results. This industry is, in many respects, a valuable addition to the other employments carried on at this prison, and apart from the sales in connection with it, which were large, it enabled me to have a supply of potatoes and vegetables for prison use throughout the year.

The prison buildings, fences, etc., are in good condition, and have been kept in repair by prison labour, with the exception of a few works which had to be done by contract.

The prisoners eligible for instruction were taught, the males by the Schoolmaster Warder, and the females by an Assistant Matron who acts as Schoolmistress. Both officers discharged their duties satisfactorily, and reasonable progress was made by the prisoners.

The Chaplains have attended the prison regularly and performed their duties in a very praiseworthy manner.

There was no escape or attempt to escape during the year.

RETURN showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—					
Knitting and needleworking,	—	376	376	56 19 3	
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith,	354	—	354	9 5 1	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	1'85	—	1'85	—	
Tin smithing,	'12	—	'12	4 10 11	
Stonebreaking,	19'03	—	19'03	7 17 6	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	1'00	1'00	2 6 3	
Woodcutting,	14'27	—	14'27	36 0 6	
Agriculture,	6'83	—	6'83	30 18 7	
Total,	50'61	476	41'40		126 14
In Buildings:—					
Painters and glaziers,	'06	—	'06	1 19 5	
Whitewashers,	'09	—	'09	2 5 5	
Total,	'15	—	'15		4 10
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	1'06	1'00	2'06	38 16 5	
Cooking for the prisoners,	1'00	—	1'00	34 19 7	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	'18	—	'18	4 1 10	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing,	1'11	6'33	7'44	140 17 11	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes,	'43	—	'43	8 2 10	
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	1'07	1'07	37 6 2	
Total,	3'77	8'40	12'07		264 4 1

Return showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1903—*con.*

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	N.	P.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Non-effective:—					
Sick,	194	05	203	—	
Under punishment,	06	—	06	—	
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial,	334	36	380	—	
Exempt on payment for food,	50	—	50	—	
First class misdemeanants,	124	—	124	—	
Others, &c.,	484	151	635	—	
Total,	1192	206	1398	—	
Grand Total,	3248	1612	4860	—	425 7 8

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

I have found the Protestant prisoners always ready to attend to my exhortations and instructions, and regular and reverent at the Sunday Services in the Chapel.

Some of the prisoners have, I should hope, improved, both in secular and religious knowledge, during their stay in the prison.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The conduct of the prisoners while under my charge was everything that I could possibly desire.

I found them always amenable to advice, most attentive to my instructions, and most reverent in Chapel.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the officers and prisoners was generally good. Excluding the execution, no death occurred here during the year.

There were two male prisoners removed to Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum. One had been received here from Galway Prison for trial at Winter Assizes, and was found not sane when he committed the crime with which he was charged. The other was found to be insane and incapable of pleading.

There was no prisoner released on medical grounds during the period referred to.

The sanitary condition of the prison is well attended to, and is very satisfactory.

TRALEE PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The Revised Rules for Local Prisons and the Progressive System of Stages have been introduced during the year.

The conduct of the officers has been good. One warder was discharged on pension on account of ill-health.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good.

There was no escape or attempted escape during the year.

The male prisoners have been employed in gardening, quarrying, stone-breaking, wood-cutting, oakum-picking, cleaning, and general repairs. The manufacturing industries have been carried on in the open air during the day working hours. Oakum-picking has only been carried on as a necessity to afford cell employment for prisoners in the evenings. Labour at agriculture and quarrying is in association.

The female prisoners have been employed in washing, cooking, cleaning, and repairing clothing.

The condition of the buildings has been good. Casual repairs, white-washing, painting, etc., have been executed by prison labour.

The Chaplains, or their approved substitutes, have been regular in their attendance.

The visits of the members of the Visiting Committee have been frequent.

The education of the prisoners and the issue and regular exchange of books receive special attention.

Return showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—					
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	10.59	—	10.59	2 11 4	
Shoemaking,	12	—	12	0 2 11	
Stonebreaking,	13.87	—	13.87	52 15 0	
Tailoring,	79	—	79	0 0 10	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	40	40	1 8 6	
Woodcutting,	3.26	—	3.26	11 8 3	
Agriculture,	5.65	—	5.65	62 11 4	
Total,	33.59	40	33.59		130 18 2
In Buildings:—					
Bricklayers or masons,	06	—	06	2 0 6	
Painters and glaziers,	01	—	01	0 7 10	
Whitewashers,	21	—	21	3 12 0	
Total,	28	—	28		6 0 4
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	2.13	27	2.60	41 2 0	
Cooking for the prisoners,	—	1.29	1.29	31 8 9	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing,	1.15	2.12	3.27	55 17 2	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes,	26	—	26	4 7 9	
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	2.58	2.58	42 3 3	
Total,	3.74	6.47	10.21		184 18 11

RETURNS showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1903—*con.*

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Non-effective:—					
Sick,	24	—	24	—	
Under punishment,	16	01	16	—	
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial,	278	09	287	—	
Debtors,	06	—	06	—	
First class misdemeanants,	35	—	35	—	
Others, &c.,	282	73	455	—	
Total,	761	83	844	—	
Grand Total,	4439	776	5215	—	321 17 s

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The numbers of prisoners of the Church of Ireland persuasion committed during the year were six males and one female. Only one of these (male) was in custody during my short term of office.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

For the year ended 31st March, the Catholic prisoners have been most attentive to their religious duties.

The regulations relating to secular instruction have been most carefully attended to. I have noticed that the prisoners have profited a great deal from the secular instruction which they have received.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been very good, and I am pleased to report that no complaints of harshness or severity have been made to me or any of the Catholic Chaplains against the prison officials.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners during the past year has been good; 194 cases of illness were treated, all of a minor character, only two cases requiring hospital treatment. No prisoner was discharged or removed on medical grounds. There was no case of insanity, suicide, or death.

The general health of the staff has been good. One warder was discharged on account of ill-health (incipient phthisis), and one was sent to the National Ophthalmic Hospital for special treatment.

TULLAMORE PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the subordinate staff during the year ended 31st March, 1903, has on the whole been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has during the year been on the whole very fair.

There were no escapes or attempts at escape from this prison during the year. One prisoner, however, escaped from the Bir District Bridewell, for which I account, and he surrendered himself to the keeper in the evening of the day he escaped.

The education of prisoners was particularly attended to, and they availed themselves of the use of library books, of which a good supply has been provided.

During the year seventeen military prisoners discharged from the army were assisted by the Board to reach their homes; the greater number of these men belonged to England or Scotland, and only for the kindly aid extended by the Board they would have been without means or employment, and the only alternatives open to them would have been vagrancy or crime. From this they were saved, as in all cases they were sent to where they could obtain employment.

Returns showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures —					
Knitting and needleworking,	—	7'61	7'61	115	0
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	8'64	—	8'64	3	4
Sackmaking,	30'17	—	30'17	77	1
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing, .	—	'00	'59	4	17
Total,	38'81	8'2	47'01		206 11 5
In Buildings:—					
Carpenters or joiners,	'11	—	'11	4	10
Labourers,	'26	—	'26	8	13
Painters and glaziers,	'1	—	'1	4	2
Smiths,	'008	—	'009	0	7
Whitewashers,	'00	'05	'12	3	8
Total	'60	'05	'65		19 1 6
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	5'00	1'00	6'	173	11
Cooking for the prisoners,	2'00	—	2'00	69	10
Nursing and attending sick prisoners, . .	'03	'08	'06	1	11
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing, . .	'11	4'55	4'66	88	10
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes, . . .	'49	—	'49	9	6
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	1'38	1'38	26	5
Gardening,	1'4	—	1'4	26	12
Total,	9'63	6'96	15'59		336 16 3

RETURN showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1903—*con.*

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	P.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Non-effective:—					
Sick,	138	38	176	—	—
Under punishment,	120	009	1209	—	—
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial,	132	77	139	—	—
Debtors,	89	—	89	—	—
Exempt on payment for food,	44	—	44	—	—
First class misdemeanants,	32	92	84	—	—
Others, &c.,	481	148	629	—	—
Total,	1467	318	1785	—	—
Grand Total,	5807	1832	7639	—	555 8 1

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

I have pleasure in stating that the conduct of the prisoners under my spiritual charge has, on the whole, been very good. They have been attentive to my ministrations, and seem to enjoy the services in the Chapel, and join heartily in the responses and singing.

I have found the most of them fairly well educated, and, in my opinion, the school has served an excellent purpose in keeping up and improving their knowledge.

The prisoners' library is much appreciated, and the reading of good literature cannot fail to have a healthy effect on their minds.

The system adopted by the Board of making grants to enable discharged prisoners to get back to their homes is a most valuable one, and I feel sure that it has been the means of giving many men a fresh start in life, and an opportunity of earning an honest livelihood.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

I feel much pleasure in testifying that during the past year the prisoners—male and female—under my spiritual direction were very amenable to my ministrations. They listened with attention and reverence to the Word of God whilst it was preached to them, and, as a rule, complied with their other religious duties. Were I to make a distinction it would be in favour of the non-military against the military offenders. The latter have not that keen appreciation of religion that one might desire. However, take them all in all, I believe the majority of them profited by their imprisonment and returned to the world outside much better men than when they came in.

In the female department the good Sisters of Mercy render invaluable service in instructing and consoling the unfortunate inmates.

I must not close this report without expressing my satisfaction for the manner in which secular education has been looked after.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the members of the staff has been excellent during the year ended 31st March last.

The health of the prisoners has been most satisfactory. There have been no deaths. One case—advanced pregnancy—was released on medical grounds. No case of insanity. One case of attempted suicide. There were twelve cases treated in hospital.

The sanitary state of the prison is satisfactory.

WATERFORD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good, and they have been attentive and zealous in the discharge of their duties.

The prisoners on the whole were well behaved and amenable to discipline, and punishments for breaches of the regulations were light.

There were no escapes or attempts to escape.

Male prisoners were employed at stone-breaking, wood-chopping and oakum-picking, and the females at laundry work and general repairs to prisoners' clothing. The laundry department is satisfactorily managed and with good results.

The buildings during the year were kept in good repair.

RETURN showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.			Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£	s.	d.	
In Manufactures:—							
Knitting and needleworking,	—	5'65	5'65	60	8	3	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	7'33	—	7'33	5	14	0	
Stonebreaking,	8'93	—	8'93	31	7	6	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing, . .	—	5'19	5'19	91	5	9	
Woodcutting,	8'89	—	8'89	91	11	2	
Total,	26'25	10'84	36'09				281 3 1
In Buildings:—							
Bricklayers or masons,	11	—	11	4	3	6	
Carpenters or joiners,	15	—	15	5	12	6	
Labourers,	1'99	—	1'99	50	3	4	
Painters and glaziers,	47	—	47	15	7	8	
Plasterers,	21	—	21	8	0	0	
Whitewashers,	2	1	3	10	1	8	
Total,	107	1	108				93 7 6

RETURNS showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1903—*con.*

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind).	495	287	782	148 2 6	
Cooking for the prisoners.	—	185	185	53 13 4	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners.	—	17	17	24 19 6	
Pumping water for the service of the prison only.	21	—	21	6 8 0	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing.	145	598	743	139 13 3	
Stoking prison furnaces.	97	82	179	22 8 4	
Washing prisoners' clothing.	—	412	412	78 4 0	
Total,	668	1689	2357		473 5 8
Non-effective:—					
Sick.	138	98	236	—	
Under punishment.	22	96	118	—	
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial.	91	93	184	—	
Debtors.	91	—	91	—	
Others, &c.	87	91	178	—	
Total,	254	281	535	—	
Grand Total,	3890	2964	6854	—	547 18 8

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

I have found all arrangements to be satisfactory with regard to the attendance of the Protestant prisoners at church. Their number has been small, but there have been several cases where I thought that I saw signs of amendment in life.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The conduct of the prisoners, male and female, during the past year has been exemplary, taking into consideration their class and condition. They are well behaved in church, and many of them approach the Sacraments, and considering their short sentences and other disqualifications they make fair progress in the school.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners in general has been good. There were only a few cases of serious illness.
The sanitary arrangements of the prison are good.

WEXFORD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been most satisfactory. The prisoners have, with few exceptions, been well behaved and amenable to the prison rules and discipline. They have been principally employed:—Males, stone-breaking, wood-cutting, mat-making, junk-picking, and gardening. Females, knitting, cooking, washing, and repairing prison clothing. There have not been any escapes or attempts to escape during the year.

The secular instruction has been carried out with most satisfactory results.

Prisoners have been encouraged to read during non-working hours, and have availed themselves freely of the library.

The Chaplains have attended regularly, and have appeared to take deep interest in the welfare of the prisoners.

The prison buildings, walls, etc., have been kept in good order and efficient repair by prison labour.

RETURN showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—					
Mat-making, plaiting, and other work connected therewith.	8'56	—	8'56	22 3 11	
Picking or tanning oakum, hair, &c.	1'45	—	1'45	4 3 10	
Shoemaking.	'01	—	'01	0 4 4	
Stonebreaking.	14'34	—	14'34	19 0 2	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing.	'01	—	'01	0 5 0	
Woodcutting.	1'19	—	1'19	13 12 2	
Total.	25'56	—	25'56		59 3 1
In Buildings:—					
Carpenters or joiners.	'18	—	'18	6 2 8	
Labourers.	'05	—	'05	1 2 8	
Painters and glaziers.	'36	—	'36	10 12 8	
Smiths.	'05	—	'05	1 0 5	
Whitewashers.	'39	—	'39	6 12 12	
Total.	1'01	—	1'01		35 11 4
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind).	2'49	'66	3'15	53 13 9	
Cooking for the prisoners.	—	'99	'99	28 14 11	
Pumping water for the service of the prison only.	'05	—	'05	16 3 10	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing.	'05	3'90	4'36	74 6 2	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes.	'00	—	'00	10 4 6	
Washing prisoners' clothing.	'01	1'50	1'57	26 15 2	
Gardening.	1 22	—	1 22	27 11 5	
Total.	5'83	7'01	12'84		227 13 1

RETURN showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1903—con.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average- Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	N.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Non-effective:—					
Sick	48	48	146	—	
Under punishment,	27	41	78	—	
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial,	55	24	169	—	
Debtors	91	—	91	—	
Nursing Infants,	—	142	142	—	
Others, &c.	308	32	400	—	
Total,	499	327	826	—	
Grand Total,	3738	1048	4786	—	222 13 6

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The Protestant prisoners have been few in number, but such as there were were well behaved both in Church and when I sought to give them religious instruction in their cells. I have nothing specially to report of them. The tramp class seem disinclined to change their life out of door. I have sought to induce those under my care to seek for employment in the Labour Home at Ringsend. They promised, but I fear did not take advantage of the Home.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The prisoners' conduct has been everything that could be desired. All those of my religion took full advantage of our ministrations, and in not a few cases great improvement in moral conduct was the result.

I would wish to make particular mention of the progress made by those who received instructions in the schools. All benefited largely, and some to a very great extent.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the year ended March 31st, 1903, the prisoners have had very fair health.

There have been no deaths.

Two prisoners were released on medical grounds, and three were sent to the asylum; there was no case of suicide, and no prisoner in hospital; any special cases were treated in the Observation Wards when required.

year on the farm, and at the various trades carried on in the Prison such as tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, masonry, &c. Their conduct and industry have been generally very satisfactory—complaints against them were not numerous.

There were three cases of assaults on officers but they were not of a serious character, and the officers were not injured.

The majority of the able-bodied convicts are employed at farm work in which they take great interest, and I have observed that they are most anxious to carry out the instructions given them with respect to their work. Misconduct reports from the farm are very rare, and the prisoners employed there work as diligently as if they were highly remunerated.

The crops grown were principally potatoes, oats, turnips, cabbage, and various kind of table vegetables.

The different crops were good and abundant, and a ready market was found for those that were not required for Prison purposes—the table vegetables being the most profitable.

The fruit crop was fair, and the prospects of future success in the production of fruit are very promising.

The new Prison block is now fully occupied, and was heated last winter by the new boilers provided for that purpose.

The prison buildings have been kept in good repair by convict labour under the direction of the Clerk of Works.

Fourteen new cottages have been completed during the year—there are now 34 cottages provided for the accommodation of the married officers. These cottages are neat, compact, and comfortable, and are very much appreciated by the officers who occupy them.

Healthy and commodious workshops have been fitted up in the new Prison block for tailors and shoemakers, and a large number of convicts are employed daily at these trades. A large schoolroom has also been provided in the new Prison block, and the schooling of the convicts is now conducted on the same lines as it was in Mountjoy Convict Prison, with very satisfactory results.

The library of this Prison, having been increased by the books of the Convict Library of Mountjoy Prison, is now amply sufficient to meet the requirements of the prisoners, who have extensively availed themselves of the books thus provided for them.

In Buildings:—				
Carpenters or joiners,	18	—	18	6 2 6
Labourers,	46	—	46	1 2 8
Painters and glaziers,	26	—	26	10 12 8
Smiths,	22	—	22	1 0 6
Whitewashers,	19	—	19	6 12 11
Total,	131		131	25 12 4
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—				
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	249	56	305	53 18 9
Cooking for the prisoners,	—	39	39	26 14 11
Pumping water for the service of the prison only,	56	—	56	16 8 10
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing,	56	3 80	436	74 0 7
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes,	40	—	40	10 4 6
Washing prisoners' clothing,	61	1 56	157	26 15 2
Gardening,	1 22	—	1 22	27 11 5
Total,	583	7 01	1281	337 15 1

MARYBOROUGH CONVICT PRISON.

No. 1.—VALUE of Labour of Convicts (as per measured work) for the year ended 31st March, 1903.

Work.	Daily Average (Working Days).	Number of Days.	Rate per day earned (see Summary).	Amount.
			d.	£ s. d.
Manufactory,	91773	27,807	14'03	1,626 8 2
Prison Buildings,	60794	18,329	18'25	1,367 6 4
	151966	-	15'7	3,013 14 7
Prison Employment,	28066	-	12'43	410 12 0
Totals,	180632	-	15'19	3,454 6 7
Non-EFFECTIVE.				
Under Punishment, &c.,	2528	-	-	-
Exempt from Labour on Medical grounds, &c.,	16515	-	-	-
		746	-	-
		5,094	-	-
Grand Totals,	199075 X	393 =	60,320	18'74
				3,454 6 7

No. 2.—SUMMARY of Earnings of the various Trades or Parties, for the year ended 31st March, 1903.

No. of Party.	Employment.	No. of Days.	Average Earnings per Convict per Day as measured and valued.	Amount.
	MANUFACTORY.		d.	£ s. d.
-	Tailoring,	8,663	17'	613 12 7
-	Shoemaking,	3,344	17'	236 17 4
-	Farm Labourers,	15,324	12'	768 4 0
-	Pickling Junk,	881	14'	0 4 8
-	Tinsmithing,	95	24'	9 10 0
	PRISON BUILDINGS.	27,807	14'03	1,626 8 7
-	Carpenters,	3,736	24'	373 12 0
-	Smiths,	303	24'	36 6 0
-	Masons,	606	24'	50 16 0
-	Painting,	419	24'	41 18 0
-	Labourers,	13,038	10'	873 4 0
-	Plumbing,	118	24'	11 10 0
	PRISON EMPLOYMENT	13,219	12'25	1,367 6 0
-	Labourers—Cutting Wood, &c.,	1,316	12'	63 16 0
-	Cleaning Prison,	2,645	12'	132 6 0
-	Repairing Clothing,	1,132	12'	56 12 0
-	Washing,	1,346	12'	77 0 0
-	Cooking,	1,568	12'	76 18 0
-	Bookbinding,	302	24'	30 4 0
-	Nursing,	24	15'	1 10 0
		8,504	12'48	410 12 0

EXTRACTS FROM THE LATE CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S
REPORT.

The attention and behaviour of the prisoners at Divine Service during the past year have been very satisfactory. They continue to take a great interest in the singing, and, being without an instrument, they sing the hymns and chants remarkably well. I am confident the progress of those attending school will be more marked in future than the past in consequence of the better arrangements now made for their instruction. The state of my health has not permitted my visiting the men in their cells for some time, but before discontinuing my visits I perceived a decided improvement in the discipline of the prison.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

During the period that I have been Roman Catholic Chaplain to Maryborough Convict Prison the conduct of the prisoners, from a moral and religious point of view, has continued to be satisfactory. The vast majority of the convicts respond generously to the efforts of the Chaplain and his substitutes, and avail themselves fully of the many opportunities afforded to them of religious help. In a large community exceptions are inevitable. But it is a pleasure to report that in this prison the unsatisfactory cases are exceedingly few. Having acted for some years as substitute for former Chaplains, I have observed the mollifying effects of the mild prison discipline which has prevailed. It is to be expected that the temperament of convicts will be of a more excitable character than that of the average member of society. Measures of unnecessary severity generate opposition and resentment, and experience awards the best results to the kindly and sympathetic treatment adopted in modern prisons. In Maryborough the ample and well-equipped workshops and the extensive farm are valuable factors, not merely from a remunerative, but from a reformatory point of view, in training the prisoners to habits of method and order, and teaching them to take an interest in useful occupation.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

I am very pleased to report that the conduct and attention of the prisoners under my care have been exemplary and in every respect satisfactory. The instruction imparted is received in the proper spirit, and the praise portion of our service improved because of our having occasionally a practice of sacred music, which is appreciated by all the prisoners, and especially by those who can sing. I wish also to state how pleased I am at the discipline and order displayed by all the officials with whom I come into contact.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

No death, serious casualty, or grave sickness has to be recorded amongst the staff; three warders found to be physically unfit for the further performance of the duties of their posts were retired on superannuation. The health of the convicts has been generally good. One died; four found to be insane were transferred to Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum. In January last hellebore powder was inadvertently put on convicts' soup, &c., for pepper, which it very much resembles. A large percentage of prisoners were attacked with sickness of stomach and prostration, but were in most cases well in a few hours, except the weak and aged, who required a few days' care and nursing, but no death followed or ill effects remained. The admirable ventilation of the new block (only fully inhabited this year) must tend to the up-keep of prisoners' health, as the air in the cells is kept at all times and under every circumstance pure and fresh, and free from that objectionable stuffiness—often found in ill-ventilated sleeping apartments—still free from draughts. The automatic arrangement—in connection with the heating apparatus—which keeps the temperature always equable has been much appreciated, and has lessened trouble and complaints.

The farm continues beneficial to health, giving scope for outdoor work of a nature well calculated to maintain, if not improve, mind as well as body.

The sanitary arrangements appear to be all that is desirable.

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

No. 1.—Return of the Labour of Convicts (as per measured work), for the year ended 31st March, 1903.

Work.	Daily Average (working days.)	No. of Days.	Rate per day earned (see Summary).	Amount.
Manufactory,	28'474	8,093'236	—	£ s. d.
Prison Buildings,	3'816	1,136'248	9,784'476	12'5 449 14 6
			16'4	19 5 5
Prison Employment,	2'559	—	775'377	328 19 10
			14'3	46 6 9
Totals,	34'851	—	10,559'613	375 6 7
Non-EFFECTIVE.				
Sick,	12'698	3,847'494	—	
Punishment,	2'14	64'642	—	
Not told off to parties,	3'97	211'191	4,123'527	
		Working days.		
Grand Totals,	48'480	x 303 =	14,685'389	9'4 375 6 7

No. 2.—SUMMARY of the Earnings of the various Trades or Parties, for the year ended 31st March, 1903.

No. of Party.	Employment.	No. of Days.	Average Earnings per Convict per Day as measured and valued.	Amount.
PRISON BUILDINGS.				
-	Labouring,	1,060'187	d.	£ s. d.
-	Smithing,	75'76	16'	79 13 0
-	Whitewashing,	20'301	24'	7 11 6
			12'	1 6 4
		1,156'248	16'4	79 8 8
PRISON EMPLOYMENT.				
-	Cleaning,	578'387	12'	28 16 8
-	Cooking,	104'232	18'4	7 13 10
-	Bookbinding,	95'748	24'	9 11 6
		778'367	14'3	65 8 8
MANUFACTORY.				
-	Tailoring,	3,095'661	16'8	270 16 12
-	Shoemaking,	1,891'932	16'8	122 8 8
-	Hatmaking,	1,000'446	1'129	7 13 7
-	Oakum Picking,	774'468	'029	0 1 11
-	Tinsmithing,	145'44	24'	14 10 11
-	Baking,	220'281	16'8	15 8 8
		8,628'228	12'6	448 14 8

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

No. 1.—VALUE of the Labour of Convicts (as per measured work) for the year ended 31st March, 1903.

Work.	Daily Average (working days).	No. of Days.		Rate per day earned (see Summary).	Amount.
Manufactory,	4'64	1,375'02	-	d.	£ s. d.
Prison employment,	8'	2,424'	-	10'	87 8 4
Totals,	12'64	-	2,799'02	10'3	166 1 6
NON-EFFECTIVE.					
Punishment,	'03	9'09	} 815'07	-	-
Sick in Cells,	'5	151'5			
Hospital,	2'10	654'48			
		Working days.		Average earnings	
Grand Totals,	15'23	X 263 =	4,014'00	d. 8'49	166 1 4

No. 2.—SUMMARY of Earnings of the various Trades or Parties, for the year ended 31st March, 1903.

No. of Party.	Employment.	No. of Days.	Average Earnings per Convict per Day as measured and valued.	Amount.
MANUFACTORY.				
-	Knitting and Needlwork, . . .	1,375-02	d. 10	£ s. d. 57 6 4
PRISON EMPLOYMENT.				
-	Cleaning Prisons and Grounds, . . .	2,424	10 6	108 1 0

Daily Average Number of Convicts in Custody during the Year, . . . 1523

Per-centage on Prison Population Working, . . . 82-84

Do. do. do. Sick, &c., . . . 17-47

Do. do. do. In Punishment, . . . 79

APPENDIX

TO

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT OF THE GENERAL
PRISONS BOARD.

PART IV.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS BY SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF
STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY.

STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY, ENNIS.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Year ended 31st December, 1902.

	M.	F.	Total
In custody at beginning of year,	7	18	25
Committed during year,	3	5	8
Received on revocation of licence,	1	-	1
Discharged { on expiration of sentence,	3	9	12
{ on licence,	1	-	1
In custody at end of year,	7	14	21

	M.	F.	Total
Daily average number during year,	9.11	15.33	24.44

Number in Custody on first day of each month at Unlock.

1902.

1st Jan.	1st Feb.	1st March.	1st April.	1st May.	1st June.	1st July.	1st Aug.	1st Sept.	1st Oct.	1st Nov.	1st Dec.

MALES.

7	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	8	8
---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	---	---	---

FEMALES.

18	17	15	15	16	16	15	16	16	14	15
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Inmates committed during Year.

	Church of Ireland.	Roman Catholics.	Total
Religious persuasions,	-	8	8

STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY.—STATISTICAL RETURN—continued.

SENTENCES.

3 Years.	2 Years.	18 Months.	12 Months.
-	4	-	4

Number who had been previously Convicted.

Under six times.		Six to Ten times.		Eleven to Twenty times.		Above Twenty times.		Number not previously Convicted.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	3	5

Number within each of the following periods of Age on 31st December, 1902.

21 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and above.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
-	3	4	4	1	6	1	2	1	-	7	14

Return of Restraints, Punishments, and Offences.

No of Cases of Restraint.		Punishments.									
Muffs with Straps or Restraint Jackets.		Dietary Punishment.		Loss of Stage Class or Privilege.		Total Number of Inmates punished.		Number of Inmates not punished.		Total Number of Inmates during the year.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	-	3	6	3	7	3	8	3	14	11	23

Offences.

Violence.		Escapes and Attempts to escape.		Idleness.		Other Breaches of Regulations.		Total Offences.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	1	-	1	-	3	20	11	23

Crimes (in addition to that, in each case, of being a habitual drunkard) in consequence of which the inmates were sent to the Reformatory.

MALES.

Neglect Children,	1
Assault,	1
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm,	1
Total,	3

FEMALES.

Neglect children,	1
Wounding,	1
Attempted suicide,	1
Total,	3

Staff on 31st December, 1902.

1 Governor.
1 Medical Officer.
1 Roman Catholic Chaplain.
1 Chief Warden.
4 Ordinary Warders.

1 Matron.
3 Assistant Matrons.
1 General Matron.
1 Mess Servant.

For Expenditure, see page 123.

STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY.

Labour (Contract or Reformatory).	Details of Work.
Contract,	Building up two door cases in officers' sleeping rooms, male and female blocks, and forming window cases in same; providing and fitting new window sashes, &c., and glazing same with 21-oz. glass; painting sashes, &c.; building up door case in officers' mess room, forming window case in same; providing and fixing one new sash similar to those adjoining, and glazing same with 21-oz. glass; painting sash and frame; knocking off old mortar on western wall hospital, and dashing same in cement mortar; providing and fixing four new pattern Marlborough grates, with inclined brick beds for in hospital, and one in officers' mess; removing old rubbish from cells being fitted up on male side.
Reformatory,	Removing flags from floors of ten cells, male block, and ten, male block, and boarding same; making and hanging two pairs awnings with the necessary posts and fittings, leading to paddock and Reformatory; making six new door frames and six new framed sheeted doors, and hanging same, in male workshop, vestry, chapel, female recreation room, laundry, and female kitchen; making new garden frame and garden; making new writing table Governor's office; repairing doors and door frames, windows window frames, and flooring, where necessary; removing deep window sills in octagonal building, and replacing same with new; making and fixing to chapel seats back-rests and kneelers; doing in wood back of altar R.C. chapel; papering two rooms Governor's house; whitening and painting R.C. chapel, Governor's house, and Reformatory generally; repairing roads, and gas and water pipes and internal and external fittings; keeping in repair, generally, trimming roads and walks.

ENNIS REFORMATORY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The daily average number of inmates in custody during the year ended 31st December, 1902, was 9.11 males and 15.38 females, an increase of 2.84 males and 3.1 females as compared with 1901. The number of committals was 3 males and 5 females, a reduction of 5 males and 12 females.

The committals were under Sec. 1 of the Inebriates Act, 1898, and from the following Courts, viz. :—

NAME OF COURT.

Belfast Recorder's Court,	.	.	.	2 cases.
Newcastle Quarter Sessions,	.	.	.	1 case.
Dublin City Sessions,	.	.	.	2 cases.
Dublin County Commission,	.	.	.	1 case.
Dublin City Commission,	.	.	.	1 case.
Londonderry Separate Quarter Sessions,	.	.	.	1 case.

8

The offences, in addition to that in each case of being a habitual drunkard, in consequence of which the inmates were sent to the Reformatory, were as follows :—

In the case of Males :—

Neglect of children,	.	.	.	.	1
Assault,	.	.	.	.	1
Assault causing actual bodily harm,	.	.	.	.	1

3

In the case of Females :—

Wounding,	.	.	.	.	1
Neglect of children,	.	.	.	.	3
Attempted suicide,	.	.	.	.	1

5

The ages of the inmates committed during the year vary, in case of the males from 37 to 63 years, and in case of the females from 29 to 44 years.

The sentences of those committed during the year were as follows :—

2 years,	.	.	.	.	4 cases.
12 months,	.	.	.	.	4 cases.

8

In two cases the detention in the Reformatory was in addition to a sentence of 7 days' imprisonment in a local Prison.

One of the females had not been previously convicted. All the other inmates had been previously convicted of various offences, from two to seventy-four times. Two of the males had been previously in Reformatory Schools.]

EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES.—The males have been chiefly employed, shoemaking, tailoring, carpentering, chopping firewood, gardening, and in the ordinary service of the Reformatory. About two and a quarter acres are under cultivation. The crops were most abundant last year. In addition to fully supplying the Reformatory with vegetables, sales amounting to upwards of £14 were made to the public. The females have been kept regularly at work in such occupations as cooking, cleaning, washing, sewing, knitting, making uniform for female officers, and the service of the Reformatory generally. They have been most industrious. All the clothing, &c., for the Reformatory and uniforms for the matrons have been made by them, and in addition, clothing, bedding, and uniform to the value of £130 odd have been manufactured for the various prisons during the year 1902. Whenever it is possible I make every effort to utilize the labour at work of which the value can be appreciated by the inmate. The improved appearance of those employed at work which interests them is readily observed by anyone inspecting the Reformatory. Every inmate is employed at his own trade, if he has any. An inmate is required to work each week-day not less than six hours nor more than eight hours, except on Saturdays, when labour ceases at dinner time.

RECREATION.—The Rules with regard to recreation have been carried out. Newspapers and magazines have been placed in the day rooms, and the inmates have amused themselves in the evenings with draughts, chess, dominoes, and other games. They have also been well supplied with books from the library, which they highly appreciate.

EDUCATION.—Instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic has been continued within the lines fixed by the Regulations, for the improvement of those inmates whose education had been neglected, and I am pleased to be able to report that most of the inmates who had been wholly illiterate on reception can now read and write. Every inmate eligible for instruction is under instruction for not less than four hours in each week.

CONDUCT OF INMATES.—With few exceptions the behaviour of the inmates has on the whole been good and no difficulty has arisen with respect to their association together. The power which the Rules give me of placing offending inmates in separation, thus removing them from all intercourse with their fellows, is a powerful weapon for preserving order and discipline, and is dreaded more than even dietary punishment. Though discipline is strictly maintained there has not been a report against an inmate for some three months past.

As I have stated in previous reports, short sentence cases have not the full opportunity for reformation which can be afforded them, or the same chance that long sentence cases receive. I have known many short sentence cases who were discharged at the time when the good influences of training and discipline were beginning to take effect, and a longer detention would have been most beneficial. They went out totally unfit to face their old temptations, which so often prove again too strong for them. From my own experience, corroborated by what I have heard and read, I have not any hesitation in stating that to obtain a good hope of a permanently satisfactory result, all inmates

with very few exceptions, should remain in the Reformatory for at least 18 months, and then a long balance of sentence should be available for licence. The longer the licence lasts the better for the person concerned. Dr. Braithwaite, H. M. Inspector under the Inebriates Acts, so fully expresses my views on this subject in his report for 1901, that I think I can hardly do better than quote what he says:—

“In the meantime any definite publication of statistics would be premature. The Act, at the end of 1901, had not been in full operation for three complete years; consequently any estimate made on figures available would mainly refer to persons sentenced to periods short of the full term allowed. Out of the 83 inmates discharged from expiry of sentence before the end of the year, 48 were for terms under 18 months, 35 for two years, and none for three years. Discharges after short sentences are therefore in large majority, and undoubtedly the most important influence which is likely to in future affect our results prejudicially is one of inadequate sentence. It may, indeed, be found desirable to eliminate from all computations sentences of 18 months and under, and treat them as a class by themselves which has had a chance, but not a fair chance, of reformation. Twelve months detention, and all shorter periods are proving practically worthless; 18 months is likely to be of much greater value *when followed by a period under licence*. If the actual sentence happens to be only 18 months it leaves us to face two alternatives—release at the end of 12 months to obtain the benefit of a six months’ licence, or detention until the end of sentence followed by absolute discharge. The first method unduly curtails the period of detention, and the second causes a too abrupt transition from strict discipline to perfect freedom. One certified Reformatory admitted 14 short sentence cases; 12 of these relapsed soon after discharge, and only two are actually known to be doing well. Roughly, this is about the result obtained by all institutions in respect of their short sentence cases. We do not wish to detain inmates, unless absolutely necessary, for longer than 18 months; but we do desire to keep them for at least that period, and then have a long balance of sentence (after discharge) available for the purpose of subsequent supervision. The longer such supervision lasts the better for the person concerned. If the licensee keeps from liquor he retains his liberty until expiry of sentence, and can follow his occupation without hindrance; if he relapses then the best thing that can happen to him is immediate return to detention and care. Under these circumstances a full three years’ sentence is advantageous to reformatable and unreformatable alike—no hardship to the former, and certainly the best thing possible for the latter.

“Supposing it were possible at the present moment to draw a definite line between the good results and the cases which have relapsed, the latter would certainly be described popularly as ‘failures.’ This I am not prepared to endorse, for the simple reason that I regard them as anything but failures. I do not consider that short sentence cases have enjoyed the full opportunity for recovery which can be afforded them, or the same chance which has been given those persons who have received long sentences. Furthermore, many of both short and long

sentence cases, relapsing after one term of Reformatory detention, may ultimately recover if re-committed as soon as they again become qualified. I have known many voluntary cases regain self-control after repeated terms of detention in retreats (with intermediate relapses) and I see no reason to anticipate other than the same result following repeated Reformatory detention. I am not prepared yet to classify the good and the bad results, because I believe that many cases which have relapsed are still quite capable of reformation if given longer or repeated sentences."

EXPERIENCE GAINED OF INMATES.—Many of the cases sent to the Reformatory have practically spent a lifetime in drunken excess, and show but little capacity or care for reformation. Some, on the other hand, are at enmity with their friends, are discontented, and deny that they have done any wrong, and imagine themselves harshly and unfairly treated. This class provides very poor material to work upon. There are others, but they are in the minority, who see their own faults, regret the misery they have caused their people, and are, as a rule, thankful for what is being done for them. A fair percentage of success may be hoped for in this class.

AFTER-CARE OF INMATES.—I have followed with care the case of every inmate discharged from the Reformatory, and from what I have learned I am convinced that much of the success will depend upon the care that can be provided for inmates subsequent to their leaving the Reformatory. There is no doubt of the fact that some, after showing much improvement, must inevitably relapse as the result of living in prejudicial surroundings. To my mind the essential feature of the after-care of inmates consists in providing definite employment in new surroundings under firm and considerate supervision. The various Prisoners' Aid Societies are doing good work in the way of assisting inmates by friendly advice, and taking charge of their earnings, but in some cases inmates return to districts where there is no Prisoners' Aid Society, and it is for these that I find difficulty in providing employment and looking after. As instructed by the Board I communicate with the clergyman of the parish in which every inmate is about to reside, soliciting his friendly interest on behalf of the inmate. From some of the reverend gentlemen I have had encouraging replies.

LICENSING.—There were three inmates released on licence since the opening of the Reformatory up to 31st March, 1903. Licences are given to inmates who have served a lengthened period of detention, (18 months at least) who by their conduct during detention give evidence of having recovered sufficient self-control to enable them to fulfil the conditions of the licence, and who have found a trustworthy person to take care of them. The conditions of the licence are (1) that the person into whose care the inmate is discharged on licence communicates by letter with the Governor of the Reformatory monthly or more frequently, if necessary, reporting the conduct of the inmate, and (2) that the inmate shall abstain entirely from intoxicating drink, and shall not leave the care of the person named in the licence. For a breach of either of these conditions the licence may be revoked and the inmate brought back to the Reformatory. Every licensed person may be visited by an Inspector or other persons appointed by the General Prisons Board, as often as it may be deemed necessary. The number of persons released on licence is yet so few that I am unable to

report definitely as to the result. Great care is taken, and I believe not unnecessarily, in the selection of persons desiring to undertake the care of inmates on licence. It will be obvious that when inmates are released on licence, they should be surrounded, not by people who, if they receive them, regard them with mistrust and apprehension, and render their lives unbearable by reminding them of the past, but by people who are in a friendly conspiracy to guard them jealously. After release, inmates should not, if they had any small petty ailments, be allowed to get into the hands of a doctor who is liberal with stimulants. In one case at least, I have known a relapse to take place, in all probability, as a result of porter having been ordered by a doctor for a licence holder at dinner. It is my firm conviction that a habitual drunkard can never be cured in the sense that he can take intoxicating drink in moderation. Once taken in any shape or form the old uncontrollable desire for excess returns. The only hope is to abstain entirely.

RESULTS.—Judging from the Returns from the Police, which are most reliable, in regard to the after history of every inmate discharged from the Reformatory, I am of the opinion that from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. of good results may be considered as approximately correct. When it is borne in mind that the discharges after short sentences—18 months and under—reached over 80 per cent. of the whole, I believe that this is encouraging and will compare favourably with the percentage of reformation from other similar institutions. It is essential to remember that reformation is not by any means the sole consideration. Wholly apart from any purpose of permanent reformation the effect of withdrawing, for long periods, the contaminating influence of a habitual drunkard from society and the young, must be thought of.

ESCAPES AND ATTEMPTS AT ESCAPE.—There was one attempt at escape during the year. The inmate was out on parole under rule, and failing to return at the proper time, immediate search was made for him with the result that he was apprehended the same evening by an officer of the Reformatory, assisted by the Police, six miles from the Reformatory in the company of tramps, whom he had known previously.

When requested to do so the Police render very full and important information concerning the previous and subsequent history of inmates, and, also, as to the fitness or otherwise of persons desiring to undertake the care of inmates on licence, and my best thanks are due to them.

The Visiting Committee inspect the Reformatory and its inmates regularly once every month, and sometimes oftener, and continue to give valuable assistance and advice in the interests of the institution.

The Chaplains, or their approved substitutes, have been regular in their attendance. Assistance in the religious training of the female inmates continues to be afforded by the nuns of the local convent, who visit the Reformatory every Sunday and holiday.

The Medical Officer continues most attentive to his duties, and his care of those sick or complaining is unremitting.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been very satisfactory. They are fully qualified for their duties, and have performed them zealously. Every resident officer must be a total abstainer while employed at the Reformatory.

I append a statement showing the previous history and subsequent conduct of the various inmates discharged from the Reformatory since its opening, especially in regard to drink. The particulars are brought up to date, 31st March, 1903.

- (1.) No. 5, a male, age 34. Committed January, 1901, for 10 days' imprisonment and 12 calendar months.

Never had any real occupation, and for eleven years was hardly ever sober. Had been convicted on 22 occasions for drunkenness. Released on commutation of sentence in May, 1901, through ill-health, and died shortly afterwards of general tuberculosis.

- (2.) No. 2, a female, age 31: Committed July, 1900, for 12 calendar months:

Married, but separated from husband for over eleven years. Since separation and before had led a very hard, drunken, dissipated life, having no fixed residence. Had been convicted of drunkenness and allied offences on 333 occasions. Was violent-tempered, quarrelsome, and hard to manage. In April, 1901, was removed to a Lunatic Asylum, where she still remains. Had been twice previously in an Asylum.

- (3.) No. 7, a female, age 28. Committed November, 1900, for six months.

Had been a hopeless drunkard for a number of years. Is a married woman and the mother of a family. Husband is in a good position earning £3 a week, of which he gave his wife about £2 10s. for house-keeping purposes. Sometimes eccentric. Returned to husband on expiration of sentence in May, 1901, and after some months relapsed, and was committed to the Reformatory on reconviction. The period of detention in this case was six months which is entirely too short to permit of hope of reformation.

- (4.) No. 3, a female, age 34. Committed July, 1900, for 12 months.

Had been a prostitute and had two illegitimate children. Had been drinking to excess for a number of years. Record shows:—1 assault, 1 assault Police, 1 soliciting, 1 profane language, 4 drunkenness. Of very violent temper on admission but improved rapidly, and at time of release conduct was exemplary. Released on expiration of sentence in July, 1901, and went to a situation found for her as general servant, in new surroundings. Has been in different places since, and in each has given entire satisfaction. Is not touching drink, and the reports received regarding her are most gratifying. Was wholly illiterate on reception. Could read and write on release.

- (5.) No. 6, a male, age 42. Committed October, 1900, for 12 months.

Had an insatiable thirst for intoxicating drink. Had been 23 times convicted of drunkenness and assaults on his sisters. Did no work for some years, and frequently took drink by force from shops. Was illiterate on reception. Released on expiration of sentence in October, 1901, and went to employment found for him. For some time he conducted himself well but eventually gave way to drink again, and was sent to prison for nine months for assaulting and beating his sister. Learned to read and write fairly well while in the Reformatory.

- (6.) No. 1, a male, age 35. Committed May, 1900, for ten days' imprisonment and 3 years.

Had been steady and well-conducted up to about four years before his admission to the Reformatory, when he gave way to drink, and had been brought into immoral habits and contracted disease. Had been of a prurient tendency. Record shows ten convictions for drunkenness and one for assaulting a female. Conduct in the Reformatory fairly good, but low-minded and easily led. Released on licence after 18 months' detention to the care of a guardian in December, 1901. During the first six weeks of liberty he lived soberly and correctly. Subsequently fell into bad company and gave way to drink again. The licence was in consequence revoked, and he was recommitted to the Reformatory to put in the unexpired portion of the sentence, which he did, and was eventually discharged on expiry of sentence in August, 1902. He is now and has been for some time in a builder's office and is going on well, and keeping from drink. The reports received regarding him are most encouraging.

- (7.) No. 2, a female, age 41. Committed January, 1901, for 12 months.

Has been married for about 24 years, and during all that time has been of very intemperate habits, and it appears she drank freely before marriage. A brother is in a Lunatic Asylum suffering from religious mania. Record shows two convictions for ill-treating children, one for using threats to husband, and several for drunkenness. Of a quarrelsome disposition, and imagined herself badly treated and ill-used. Released on commutation of sentence in December, 1901, and returned home to her family. Got drunk day she went out and was fined for that offence. Was again, in September, 1902, prosecuted and sent to prison for six months for ill-treating her children. On the day this sentence expired an inspector of N.S.P.C.C. visited her house at 6.30 P.M., and found her hopelessly under the influence of drink. Husband and family have been doing their best to make her home life comfortable.

- (8.) No. 4, a female, age 30. Committed August, 1900, for 18 months.

Had been a habitual drunkard for years and lived a loose, immoral life, without any fixed residence. Had been married, but husband got divorced from her on grounds of adultery. Had been 76 times convicted of drunkenness and other offences. Highly hysterical and extremely passionate. A most accomplished liar, constantly trying to make enmity between her fellow inmates, or bringing false charges

against the officers. Conduct in Reformatory very bad, and had to be kept almost constantly in separation. Was released on expiry of sentence in January, 1902, and returned to old associations. She relapsed immediately afterwards into former evil habits. Is now in a Lunatic Asylum. The case was deemed hopeless from the first, from the point of view of reformation.

(9.) No. 5, a female, age 31. Committed August, 1900, for 18 months.

A prostitute. Parents dead. Left home about 16 years ago to go to serve time to dressmaking. Subsequently got married, and husband is alleged to be primary cause of her downfall, as owing to his ill-treatment of her, she was obliged to run away, and afterwards took to the streets. A good machinist, and if disposed able to earn an honest living anywhere. Had been 68 times convicted of drunkenness and other offences, and on two occasions attempted suicide. Conduct in Reformatory good, but extremely suspicious and jealous-minded. Released on termination of sentence in February, 1902, and went to employment found for her as machinist in a clothing factory, which she left, voluntarily, after some months, and entered one of the Magdalene Homes. She also left the Home, and her present whereabouts cannot be traced. Learned to read and write fairly during detention.

(10.) No. 7, a female, age 35. Committed February, 1901, for 12 months.

A widow, husband having committed suicide. For the past six years had been addicted to drink, and also smoked tobacco freely. Since husband's death she became more dissipated, and is said to have spoken of committing suicide. Had not been out of her own house for 12 months before husband's death, having pawned all the clothes to get drink. Conduct in Reformatory fair, though extremely hysterical and emotional, and much wanting in self-control. Well educated. Dressmaker by trade before marriage. Released on expiry of sentence in February, 1902, and went to employment found for her, making clothing for a children's hospital. Conducted herself well, and kept from drink while there. After some three or four months she left, voluntarily, and no trace of her whereabouts can now be found. It is thought she has gone to America to relatives there.

(11.) No. 12, a female, age 29. Committed May, 1901, for 12 months.

Married woman. Had been drinking constantly for four years. Once previously convicted for neglecting children. Conduct exemplary. Could badly read in the first book and form letters only on reception. Released on termination of sentence in May, 1902, and returned to family. During detention she learned to read the third book fairly fluently, and write home letters to her people. She is still addicted to drink but not to the same extent as before detention.

(12.) No. 14, a female, age 34. Committed June, 1901, for 12 months.

A married woman. Husband an army pensioner. Was very much addicted to drink for years and neglected children and home. Was always fond of keeping the company of females of intemperate habits. Previous record shows two convictions for illtreating children. Conduct in Reformatory good, usually cheerful and good tempered and possessed

an amount of self-control. Fairly educated. Husband drank freely. Released on expiry of sentence in June, 1903, and returned to family. Remained a total abstainer and lived correctly for six months, when she again commenced taking some drink, but conduct towards children and care of home not nearly so bad as before committal.

- (13.) No. 6, a female, age 40. Committed February, 1901, for 18 months.

A married woman of very intemperate habits. Had been drinking on and off for 22 years. She very seldom resorted to the public houses, the drink being procured and carried home by her children. Husband a good tradesman, in constant employment, and a total abstainer for over 20 years. She was illiterate on reception. Conduct in Reformatory indifferent, of a very quarrelsome and excitable disposition. Released on expiration of sentence in August, 1902, and returned to family. Relapsed soon afterwards, having fallen into bad company. The following extract from a letter recently received will show how badly she is going on:—"Mrs. ——— unfortunately is getting worse and worse, says she hopes to get three years next time; drinking and abusing everyone. The home is terrible. We can do nothing for her."

- (14.) No. 19, a female, age 34. Committed September, 1901, for 12 months.

A deaf mute, married, but has been separated from her husband for five years owing to misconduct with other men: Sent to America to father, but he was unable to control her there, and sent her home again. Had been wandering for months without any fixed residence or means of living, stopping at night in vacant houses, and spending any money she could get in drink. Husband, who is a labourer, refuses to have anything to do with her. An habitual criminal, under the provisions of the Crimes Act, 1871. Record shows five convictions for larceny and housebreaking, and two for drunkenness. Conduct in the Reformatory at first indifferent. At times very hysterical and passionate. During the latter months of sentence her conduct improved rapidly, and at the point of release the good influences and discipline had begun to show themselves, and a longer stay would have been most beneficial. Released on expiration of sentence in September, 1902, and returned to place of conviction, where arrangements had been made to have her admitted into a convent pending a situation being found for her. On reaching destination she absolutely refused to go into the convent, and created quite a scene at the station. She eventually fell into the hands of the Police, and was sent to prison for six months for breaking, entering, and larceny. The offence was not caused or contributed to by drink.

- (15.) No. 20, a female, age 52. Committed September, 1901, for 12 months.

A married woman. Had been very much addicted to drink for years. Drinking bouts usually lasted three weeks. Was seldom sober for more than a week at any one time. When under the influence of drink she usually wandered about the streets partly dressed. Pawned wearing apparel, bedding, and furniture to get drink. At

time of arrest she had 55 pawn tickets in her possession. Had been three times imprisoned for neglecting children, twice for drunkenness, and once for indecent behaviour. Conduct in Reformatory exemplary, and frequently expressed regret for neglect of, and misery caused to family. Illiterate on reception. Released on expiration of sentence in September, 1902, and returned home to family. Habits were much improved, and for a time abstained from drink. She eventually gave way to former habits, and again reduced her children and home to a state of destitution. She is now undergoing six calendar months' imprisonment for illtreating her children. Husband had his home and children comfortable.

(16.) No. 9, a male, age 36. Committed March, 1901, for three years.

A widower, but before wife's death had been separated from her for years on account of his intemperate habits. Had liberal means but ran through it all. Is incapable of refraining from drink, and is violent and unmanageable when under its influence. Had practically no will power and failed to realize his own weakness. Did 12 months about four years ago, in an Inebriate Retreat in England. Once previously convicted for false pretences and once for drunkenness. Conduct in Reformatory always good, but had delusions that he had large means. Released on licence by order of Lords Justices to the care of his people in September, 1902. For some three months he conducted himself well, and refrained from drink, but he eventually gave way to temptation. The licence in consequence was revoked, and he is now back in the Reformatory serving the unexpired portion of the sentence.

The following extracts from two letters received during the time he was at liberty under the licence will show how sorely he was tempted:—

"——— is all right, it is a little hard on him when he sees others taking drink in house."

"——— was in bed last Monday, Dr. gave him a strong tonic, and ordered him *one bottle of stout* a day at dinner."

I have stated elsewhere in this report how injudicious it is to allow any person who has been a habitual drunkard to touch drink in any shape or form:

(17.) No. 3, a male, age 41. Committed January, 1901, for 18 months.

Unmarried. Had been a habitual drunkard for years, and of the loafing class. Would not do a day's work, but job about public-houses. Lived in a wretched state of misery, lay on straw and bags and in unsanitary surroundings. Record shows seven imprisonments for assaults and drunkenness. Quite uneducated. Conduct in Reformatory exemplary, of a very quiet disposition and most industrious. Released on expiration of sentence in June, 1902, and returned to old surroundings where he obtained employment as a labourer, and is going on fairly well. He still takes intoxicating drink but not nearly to the same extent as before conviction.

(18.) No. 24, a female, age 36. Committed November, 1901, for 12 months.

Married and the mother of a family. Had been a confirmed drunkard for years. Husband also a drunkard, and has gone to prison re-

peatedly to avoid contributing towards the maintenance of his children in a Reformatory school. One imprisonment for insulting behaviour, but had been frequently fined for drunkenness. Fairly educated. At first disposed to wrangle with her fellows. Conduct in Reformatory during latter months of sentence exemplary. Released on expiry of sentence in November, 1902, and returned home to family. She is going on very well, and abstaining entirely from drink. Her home is clean and orderly, and she is attending regularly to her religious duties. The reports received in this case are pleasant reading.

(19.) No. 15, a male, age 33. Committed June, 1901, for 18 months.

Unmarried. Had been a drunkard for years, and spent a good part of past twelve years in prison. Had no fixed occupation, and passed his time mostly fishing. A regular madman when under the influence of drink: Record shows 45 imprisonments, 32 of which are for drunkenness, 11 assaults, and two riotous and indecent behaviour: Very ignorant. Conduct in Reformatory during the first year of sentence very bad; was obstinate, sullen, and bad-tempered, utterly unreasonable at times, and frequently gave way to outbursts of passion. During the last six months his conduct improved rapidly, and at time of release he was quite tractable and well-behaved. Released on expiry of sentence in December, 1902, and returned to parents. He is going on exceedingly well, and has not touched anything intoxicating so far. He comes to the Reformatory regularly every week, and is looking respectable and well.

(20.) No. 1, a male, age 38. Committed January, 1902, for 12 months.

A widower. Always under the influence of drink when he had the means to get it, and thoroughly neglected wife and children. Wife died in 1901, and children are in industrial schools. A deaf mute of very low habits and thoroughly worthless. Lived in Glasgow for eight years. Record shows one conviction for indecent behaviour, and one for drunkenness. Fairly intelligent. Conduct in Reformatory exemplary, always cheerful, good-tempered, and a hard worker. Released on expiration of sentence in January, 1903, and returned to place of conviction. He is a quay labourer in constant employment. Lodges with his sister and is keeping fairly sober. He still, however, spends much of his money in drink. A longer sentence would have been most beneficial in this case.

(21.) No. 2, a male, age 37. Committed January, 1902, for 12 months.

Married and has one child: At an early age was sent to a Reformatory school for four years for assaulting his mother, afterwards he enlisted and served six years in the army. A good tailor, and had plenty of employment when sober. Grandfather died in a Lunatic Asylum. Thirty imprisonments, of which 13 are for drunkenness, 12 assaults, 1 larceny, 1 breaking windows, 2 malicious injury, and 1 contempt of Court. Fairly intelligent. Conduct in Reformatory very good, always well-behaved, good tempered, and most industrious. Released on expiry of sentence in January, 1903, and returned home. He is now getting lessons in cutting in a large tailoring establishment, and intends soon opening a place of his own. He is going on well, and has not so far touched anything intoxicating—no desire for it. The following extract from a letter received will show how he is

going on:—"I have been to see him. He looks well, and is going on well, and I am hopeful about his future."

- (22.) No. 4, a female, age 45. Committed January, 1901, for 2 years.

A widow. Twice married. A drunkard for 30 years; any money she could earn was spent in drink, and she lived in misery. Since death of second husband she lived with her brother-in-law as his wife. Had quite a number of children, some of whom are in situations and others are in Industrial Schools. Record shows 36 imprisonments, of which 29 are for drunkenness and allied offences, 5 assaults, 1 larceny, and 1 breaking windows. Illiterate. Conduct in the Reformatory on the whole good, but a mischief-maker if permitted. Released on expiration of sentence in January, 1903, and returned to place of conviction. She is taking drink again, and is not doing well. She never at any time afforded much hope. Previous history a bad one, too old and too confirmed in habits.

- (23.) No. 17, a female, age 37. Committed August, 1901, for two years.

Married and the mother of a family. A confirmed drunkard for 16 years, and home had to be broken up several times in consequence. Husband a hard-working sober man, and is to be pitied. Fairly intelligent. Conduct in Reformatory good, but a tale bearer, and inclined to cause mischief with her fellows if not well watched. Released on licence to the care of her husband in February, 1903, and after a week or so of liberty relapsed into former evil habits of intemperance. To provide against former evil associations and surroundings, her husband, on my representation, changed his residence to a different district to where the offence was committed, but all to no purpose, as she left her comfortable home, remained away for a night, returning the next day under the influence of drink, and having drink in her possession. The licence was revoked, and she is now back in the Reformatory serving the unexpired portion of the sentence.

- (24.) No. 18, a male, age 36. Committed February, 1901, for six calendar months' hard labour, and 18 months.

Married, but no children. Commenced moderate drinking about 19 years ago, which increased as time went on, till about four years ago when he became a complete slave to it. The desire for drink had such a hold on him that he frequently assaulted his wife because she endeavoured to curtail his facilities to obtain it. When sober was an industrious kind husband, but became a regular demon when drunk. Often in prison for assaulting and threatening his wife, and had been put under rule of bail repeatedly, and taken the pledge, but on being released always gave way to drink again. Conduct in Reformatory excellent, good-natured, always cheerful, and most industrious. Improved himself greatly educationally. Released on expiration of sentence in February, 1903, and returned home to wife who keeps a flesher's shop. He is going on well, and abstaining entirely from drink so far. The following extract is from a letter written by the Secretary of a Prisoners' Aid Society, who is taking an interest in the man, and who has opportunities of seeing him frequently:—"I have visited _____ frequently since he came from Eamie, and I am glad to inform you that he is doing well. I was very much pleased to see the change that has come over him."

RETURN showing the employment of the inmates and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1903.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Inmates (for working days of the year).			Value of Inmates' Labour.	Total.
	M.	P.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—					
Knitting and needlework,	—	7 37	7 57	78 3 2	
Shoemaking,	37	—	37	5 17 8	
Tailoring,	65	—	65	19 1 5	
Washing, not including inmates' clothing,	—	5	5	2 10 4	
Woodcutting,	66	—	66	2 19 9	
Total,	168	7 37	9 65		101 12 3
In Buildings:—					
Bricklayers or masons,	65	—	65	1 6 6	
Carpenters or joiners,	13	—	13	4 15 5	
Labourers,	12	—	12	21 4 2	
Painters and Glaziers,	85	—	85	19 10 8	
Whitewashers,	45	—	45	7 19 0	
Total,	213	—	2 72		54 15 9
In the ordinary service of the Reformatory:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the reformatory and reformatory yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	12	1 33	2 65	38 13 7	
Cooking for the inmates,	—	1	1	27 10 6	
Repairing all kinds of reformatory clothing,	68	2 33	3 01	33 1 3	
Repairing all kinds of reformatory shoes,	17	—	17	2 5 1	
Washing reformatory clothing,	—	15	15	19 17 8	
Gardening,	25	—	25	44 3 9	
Breaking gravel,	62	—	62	0 7 1	
Total,	347	6 68	10 65		136 7 1
Non-effective:—					
Sick,	65	20	84	—	
Under punishment,	61	62	63	—	
Total,	66	31	37	—	
Grand Total,	844	14 66	23 99	—	332 15 1

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The number of Church of Ireland inmates since the first was admitted into "The State Inebriates' Home," has been so small that its benefits cannot be estimated to any great extent by me. Those under my charge have only been five.

Without fear of well-grounded contradiction I can give my impartial testimony that the kind but firm treatment the inmates receive, the salutary, judicious, never unnecessarily (if at all) severe discipline exercised, not merely tend but absolutely produce a calm-giving peace-producing effect, after a few months, perceptible without any

difficulty to one at all familiar with them, that if no other result were produced would gratify and satisfy those interested in the work. This I say not merely in reference to the few under my charge but all whom I could not help meeting with on my visits. I have formed a strong opinion that this quietness produced, holds out a strong inducement and longing to lead afterwards a moral, sober life. And this leads to another train of thought and suggestion of action *after* they are removed from our supervision. If the patients in Hospitals need, in the opinion of Scientists, Convalescent Homes, to which they may resort after their necessary removal from the former, surely in a higher degree, do these poor, to-be-pitied ones need care, looking after, and, in certain cases, *places* into which they be at once received.

The demeanour during Divine Service, and the attention, intelligent and reverent, and showing retention of the subjects were always marked and gratifying.

The evil of short sentences could be done away with by its being repeatedly and emphatically impressed upon those before whom inebriates are brought, the necessity of not being cruel (for it is nothing less) in passing comparatively short sentences, and the wisdom of being really kind in giving a long one, leaving it, *as inducement to the Committing Courts*, to the Lord Lieutenant to exercise his discretion and clemency in letting those out before their term is expired *on licence*.

EXTRACTS FROM ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT:

It gives me great pleasure to report that during the past year the general conduct of the inmates of the Inebriates' Home has been very good. The vast majority of them availed themselves of the opportunities afforded them of receiving Sacraments and performing their other religious duties.

The Sisters of Mercy visit the Home every Sunday, and I believe their visit is of the greatest advantage to the inmates.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT:

Since this institution (the first State Inebriate Reformatory established in the United Kingdom) was opened on the 7th June, 1900, by the admission of an inmate (male) 45 inmates (16 males and 29 females) were committed, and three (two males and one female) were recommitted on revocation of licence.

On reception, they were all, though poorly nourished, in fair bodily health, considering their histories of intemperance, mostly of many years' duration; and in no instance did any exhibit symptoms of alcoholic excitement.

During their retention here the health of the inmates, with one exception, has been good, and in the majority of cases excellent. The exception had a severe attack of influenza complicated with pneumonia, and finally developed general tuberculosis; his constitution having been completely undermined by ten years' constant drunkenness. On my recommendation he was discharged, and died shortly afterwards in the local county infirmary. With scarcely an exception they all increased in weight after a short time here.

There have been no surgical cases of any kind. The use of drugs has not been found necessary, excepting those required to overcome constipation. Narcotics have not at any time been resorted to.

Almost all the inmates have, on admission, a sullen, downcast, criminal appearance, and are inclined to make constant complaints of the most trivial matters, *e.g.* food, work, &c.

In a few months these become altered. In disposition they become bright and cheerful; countenance open; and set about their various occupations willingly.

It is also a notable fact that some of the inmates who had been from time to time in prisons prior to their committal here, and who, on those occasions, are reported to have been very violent and refractory have become perfectly docile, submissive, and good workers.

This, I attribute (1) to the firm and considerate treatment they receive; (2) the improvement in bodily and mental condition owing to the deprivation of alcoholic poison, together with out-door employment; and (3) the thorough discipline which is at all times observed.

Time and again inmates have voluntarily expressed to me their appreciation of their comfortable surroundings, and the kindly attention they receive from the officers.

During the year ending 31st December last, the health of the officers has been good, and the amount of sickness amongst the inmates very trivial. The daily percentage of illness amongst the males being .01, and .02 amongst the females.

I have had no reason at any time to find fault with the sanitary state of the institution, or the condition of the buildings. The lighting, heating, and ventilation have all been found most satisfactory.

In conclusion, I cannot express too strongly my firm conviction that it is mistaken kindness to the inebriate, as well as unjust to the general public not to remove the former for a sufficiently long period from the temptation and opportunity of continuing their intemperate habits. Unfortunately in the majority of those cases sent to this institution the sentences have been much too short to permit of any permanent attempt at reformation.